HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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NEWSPAPER

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Kirwan's Billion-Dollar Boondoggle

'Let's Build This Ditch for Mike!'

BELEAGURED taxpayers were saddled last week with a $500,000 down payment on an outrageous boondoggle that may eventually cost them as much as $3 billion. Buried within the omnibus "rivers and harbors" bill approved by the House on September 22 was a half-million-dollar appropriation to begin work on a Lake Erie-Ohio River canal first proposed more than a century ago.

Longer than the Suez Canal, the huge waterway would extend from a spot on the Ohio River 30 miles south of Pittsburgh, to Fairport Harbor, a small Lake Erie port 28 miles to the east of Cleveland. A mammoth, 71,000-acre lake would be created to supply the canal with water. Small towns would be inundated and thousands rendered homeless. (See page 8 for map of canal route.)

Rep. Mike Kirwan (D.-Ohio), the project's sponsor, says the canal would be the "greatest in the history of mankind, a monument for the whole world." But experts contend it would inflict a staggering blow to the economies of Ohio and Pennsylvania, cripple existing transportation industries and claim the jobs of thousands of workers.

Despite overwhelming evidence that the canal is a multi-billion-dollar white elephant, the House last week ratified the first appropriation for its construction. It is no coincidence that Mike Kirwan, the project's zealous booster, occupies two seats of immense power.

Congress went along with the canal backed by Rep. Mike Kirwan (D.-Ohio) because he personally must approve all "pork barrel" projects and, as chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, hands out hundreds of thousands of dollars in campaign funds.

As chairman of the Public Works subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, Kirwan personally rules on each and every "pork barrel" project in the nation. As chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, he dispenses hundreds of thousands of dollars to his colleagues.

No eyebrows were lifted as liberals and conservatives, Republicans and Democrats, sprung to Mike Kirwan's support when an amendment was offered to the appropriations bill that would strike the funds for the Lake Erie-Ohio River canal.

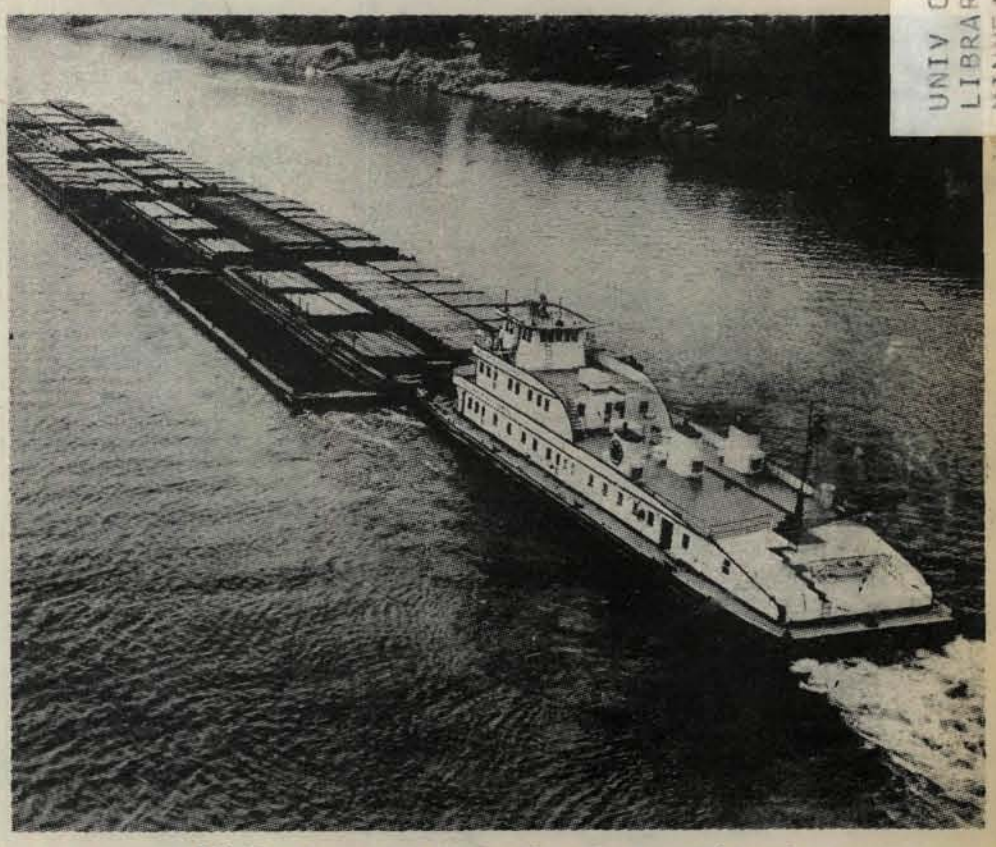
"Yesterday we voted $3.5 or $3.6 billion [the actual foreign aid authorization was $3 billion] to throw away in Europe," cried the usually conservative Rep. John Bell Williams (D.-Miss.). "Let's build this ditch for Mike."

And they did, beating down the amendment to kill the project by an overwhelming voice vote.

(Only 25 House members voted against the $1.9-billion water and harbor projects bill that included "Kirwan's ditch." They were Republicans: Broomfield, Mich.; Broyhill, N.C.; Byrnes, Wis.; Cleveland, N.H.; Collier, Ill.; Curtis, Mo.; Davis, Wis.; Erlenborn, Ill.; Ford, Mich.; Goodell, N.Y.; Jonas, N.C.; Kupferman, N.Y.; Laird, Wis.; MacGregor, Minn.; Morse, Mass.; Reid, N.Y.; Reid, Ill.; Saylor, Pa.; Stafford, Vt.; and Wydler, N.Y.; and Democrats Fraser, Minn.; Ottinger, N.Y.; and Vivian, Mich.)

Why build a billion-dollar canal from the Ohio River to Lake Erie? People have been asking the question since the early 1820s, when the project was first considered. It has been proposed a number of times since, but until recently has been rejected by various government agencies as impractical and economically unsound.

Canal proponents were thwarted in 1939 after a detailed study by the Interstate Commerce Commission indicated the project was without value and would, for the benefit of a "relatively small number of larger shippers," severely damage the railroads, an "agency of transportation whose services are available the year around."



Ohio River barges like this would use the proposed canal.

The project was revived immediately after the conclusion of World War II, but the effort collapsed when the U.S. Board of Engineers ruled that the project was indefensible. But Kirwan kept on plugging. As the Pittsburgh *Press* reports:

"In 1960 Mr. Kirwan campaigned faithfully for the election of President Kennedy. The grateful President recommended a $50,000 appropriation for study of the project. By the time that item got through Congress (it had to pass through Mr. Kirwan's Public Works subcommittee), it had grown to $280,000. Only recently, Rep. Kirwan pulled another political string. The Budget Bureau had rules on the economic justification for inland waterways projects which the Youngstown canal could not meet. On Mr. Kirwan's demand, these rules were liberalized and the Ohio congressman won another round."

Then earlier this month, the Board of Engineers approved the project, asserting that it was economically feasible. Economists retained by the Upper Ohio Valley Association concede only the project is "feasible" from an engineering viewpoint:

"The skill of the Corps of Engineers, coupled with a sufficiently large appropriation of the taxpayers' money, would assure this. But the costs would be enormous, and the benefits would be almost literally nil. . . . Careful examination of all aspects of the proposal by six independent experts in the relevant fields indicates that the true benefit-to-cost ratio cannot be better than .2 to 1. In other words, every 20 cents of annual benefit would cost a dollar."

Kirwan maintains the canal would boost the economies of Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Youngstown. But Cleveland Mayor Ralph Locher says the canal would seriously damage his city and Pittsburgh Mayor Joseph Barr claims it would harm his area's economy as well.

Only Youngstown would benefit. The canal would enable Youngstown steel mills to slash their transportation costs at federal expense. As Rep. Joseph Vigorito (D.-Pa.) notes, eventually 95 per cent of the cargo carried on the canal will be raw material for the Youngstown mills.

Sen. Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.) agrees that the canal would make it cheaper to manufacture steel in land-locked Youngstown, "but only because the taxpayers would pay for the transportation."

"Even this benefit would be offset by losses of steel production and employment in the steel works of the Pittsburgh district, the upper Ohio Valley, Johnstown, eastern Pennsylvania, probably even Buffalo and Chicago. The canal would—again at the expense of the general public—transfer coal production from mines in western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and southeastern Ohio to mines as far away as southern Kentucky and Tennessee."

Officials of 19 major railroads have warned the proposed canal would drive many of them out of business.

"It is a colossal project in every respect, bigger than the Panama Canal," says Curtis D. Buford, president of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Co. "I am convinced that the railroads with which I am associated would be virtually ruined without the coal and ore traffic that presently comprises a large part of their tonnage."

Economists for the railroads report that more than 7,500 employes will lose their jobs if the canal is built. In Ohio alone, almost 3,700 workers, with an annual payroll of $26.8 million, will be laid off.

Rep. Frank Clark (D.-Pa.), in whose district the canal will begin, led the House fight against the appropriation.

(Continued on page 8)

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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CAPITAL BRIEFS

● The House Commerce Committee, which had originally voted to kill the "truth-in-packaging" bill, voted to revive it last week by a 17-to-14 margin. Readers might like to know that those who endorsed this bill which would raise the price of food by getting the government involved in food packaging were the following Democrats: Staggers (W.Va.), Friedel (Md.), Macdonald (Mass.), Jarman (Okla.), O'Brien (N.Y.), Moss (Calif.), Dingell (Mich.), Rogers (Fla.), Van Deerlin (Calif.), Pickle (Tex.), Rooney (Pa.), Murphy (N.Y.), Ronan (Ill.), Huot (N.H.), Gilligan (Ohio), Farnsley (Ky.)and Adams (Wash.). The committee later passed the bill, but only after Republicans and conservative Democrats gutted most of its more stringent provisions.)

● The Central Intelligence Agency is now keeping an "eye on **Human Events**" because we're looking into the case of a controversial Cuban refugee who may have been railroaded into jail by the government.

● Who killed the civil rights bill? Everyone knows that Sen. Dirksen was the key to its burial, but many politicos are saying the Johnson Administration is shedding crocodile tears over its demise. Hubert Humphrey—whose only constitutional duty is to preside over the Senate—was out in the West when the filibuster was on. LBJ himself didn't noticeably twist any arms. Where was Senate Whip Russell Long, who's supposed to round up votes for the Democrats? He joined the filibuster forces.

● Sen. Frank Church (D.-Idaho), one of the Senate's leading doves, has been appointed by LBJ to be a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations.

● The national commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars has denounced Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, for "sitting on legislation which would make it a crime to make threatening and abusive phone calls to the families of servicemen fighting in Viet Nam." Leslie M. Fry referred to legislation authored by Reps. Cornelius Gallagher (D.-N.J.) and John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio). For more than a year the bills have been bottled up by Celler.

● An Associated Press poll of Republican leaders around the country shows that of 48 state chairmen and national committeemen who had positive views, 36 thought Richard Nixon would be the next Republican nominee, while only 12 thought it would be Michigan's Gov. George Romney.

● Cartoonist Al Capp, commenting in the **National Observer** on the fact that he now aims at liberals as well as conservatives in his Li'l Abner comic strip: "For 30 years all my shots were aimed at the right. Now that I've started to shoot at the other side, my mail is much more violent, vile and obscene. I didn't know my old friends on the left knew such words."

● George W. Rochester, a member of the California State Democratic Central Committee, has formed a "Californians for Reagan Committee." At a recent press conference held in the Statler-Hilton Hotel, the Los Angeles and Orange Counties attorney told newsmen that "Brown had sold the Democratic party down the river by turning it over to the California Democratic Council." The CDC is a far-left group which is for recognizing Red China and opening up relations with Communist Cuba.

● Polls indicate that "Soapy" Williams now trails in his campaign to unseat Sen. Robert Griffin (R.-Mich.). The bow-tied former governor had been considered a heavy favorite, but Griffin has campaigned energetically and is now rated slightly ahead. The Detroit **News** published the findings of the Market-Opinion Research Co. of Detroit, which give Griffin a 51-to-48 lead with 1 per cent of the voters currently undecided.

● Is LBJ losing his touch? The civil rights bill is now dead, the anti-poverty program is in deep trouble, the truth-in-packaging legislation, already watered down, is in hot water, inflation is wiping out economic gains, Congress refuses to fund more money for LBJ's Teacher Corps, the demonstration cities bill is being strongly resisted and Bobby Kennedy now outranks LBJ in popularity.

● Sen. Everett Dirksen's role in killing the 1966 civil rights bill, say seasoned political observers, is aiding GOP candidates in the South.

● Liberal columnist Ralph McGill recently wrote that "in civil rights circles it is said that Havana money took over SNCC [Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee]." Writing in the Atlanta **Constitution**, McGill said that SNCC's more moderate backers have been "replaced by the likes of New York attorney Victor Rabinowitz, registered in Washington as an agent for the Castro government."

● Rev. Martin Luther King's "open housing" **Putsch** in Chicago has badly damaged Democratic chances in the fall. A Chicago **Sun-Times** survey finds that "racially tense areas of Chicago and its suburbs are taking a Republican turn, especially to the benefit of Sheriff Richard B. Ogilvie [GOP candidate for president of the Cook County Board]." The paper found that in normally Democratic areas Ogilvie and Republican senatorial candidate Charles Percy were actually outpolling their Democratic opponents, former Chicago Postmaster Harry Semrow and Sen. Paul H. Douglas. In traditional Republican strongholds, the GOP candidates were running stronger than Republicans ever have before in major elections.

● Republican politicos are not discussing it much publicly, but many are privately convinced that unless the Republicans nominate a conservative in 1968, George Wallace will definitely carry out his threat to run as a third party candidate. Wallace, say knowledgeable experts, would probably take more votes away from the GOP than the Democrats.

● The Clergymen's Emergency Committee on China, which recently polled 30,000 American Protestant Clergymen and found that 71.4 per cent of them opposed admission of Communist China to the United Nations (see **Human Events** last week, page 10), has felt compelled to publicize its poll in a full-page ad in the New York **Times**. Why? The committee's ad itself points out that while the **Times** "gave a lead story position" and almost a whole page to 198 China "experts"—including a high school teacher and an assistant professor of library science—who favored admission of China to the United Nations, it gave only six inches to the poll of 30,000 clergymen. The "appease Red China" stance of the National Council of Churches has also received far more attention from the **Times** than the committee poll.

● South Carolina Republicans say that Joseph O. Rogers, GOP candidate for governor, may win because of the discovery that Democratic Gov. Robert E. McNair contributed $1,000 to the President's Club in 1964.

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ADA's Peace Drive

After United Nations Ambassador Arthur Goldberg addressed the U.N. General Assembly on Viet Nam last week, American military and diplomatic observers pondered this thought: How long would it be before LBJ succumbed to the anti-war pressures in the United States?

The Goldberg speech, it is believed, conceded much to these appeasement forces: The United States is now willing, he said, to cease the northern bombing on just the private assurance that Hanoi would make some similar "de-escalation" move; there was the broad hint that the United States would not stand in the way of Red China's entrance into the United Nations unless it demanded the expulsion of Nationalist China and there was the suggestion that the United States would virtually recognize the Viet Cong in any negotiations.

If the United States is willing to concede this much now, how much would it concede under a stepped-up "peace" drive by the ultra-liberal wing of the Democratic party?

This question is important because such a "peace" drive—in the form of a de-escalation campaign—is already under way. The radical Americans for Democratic Action, many of whose members are woven into the fabric of the "Great Society," has launched a nationwide campaign to get the United States to cut back its efforts to defend South Viet Nam from Communist aggression.

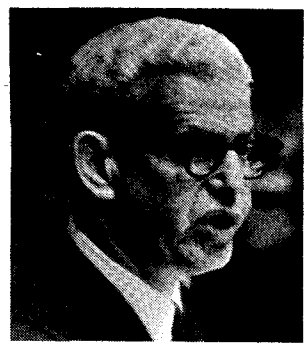
ADA officials tell *Human Events* they are currently aiding like-minded liberals around the country in forming a "National Committee Against Widening of the War." Their hope: that such a committee will have national political impact before the November election and create a more favorable climate for peace-oriented candidates.

Two ADA supporters, now closely allied with Bobby Kennedy, haye initiated the campaign. They are Richard Goodwin, a sometime Kennedy aide and a former LBJ speechwriter, and Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Kennedy's court historian and long an ADA bigwig.

The New York *Times Magazine*, lending its prestige to the effort, carried an article by Schlesinger last Sunday popularizing the idea that the first step America should take in Viet Nam is "to stop widening" the war.

In a much-publicized speech before ADA's board meeting here in Washington last week, Goodwin called for the creation of a "committee against widening of the war."

Such a committee, he said, should attract all those who are opposed to escalation—from those who think we can't completely withdraw our commitment



GOLDBERG

GOODWIN

to those who would like to wash their hands of the whole situation.

The demand for "no wider war," Goodwin conceded, "will not end the war in South Viet Nam. It may even prolong it. . . . But it can crystallize the inarticulate objections of many."

As Americans watch this ADA drive go into full gear, it is interesting to recall the stands ADA has taken on various issues. In spite of press reports that ADA has moderated in recent years, a new booklet put out by ADA this month reveals it is as radical as ever. Some examples of its programs:

• ADA still calls for "termination of U.S. bombings in North Viet Nam" and requests the United States to "use every possible initiative, with due regard for the security of its forces, to de-escalate warfare in the south . . . ."

• " . . . steps must be taken to begin trade with China, to wipe out restrictions on travel to and from China and to put our diplomatic relations with China on a formalized basis," it says. "To end China's isolation, she must be brought within the community of nations and admitted with full standing to the United Nations."

• The United Nations should "develop a body of world law," ADA declares, and the United States, in taking steps to submit its sovereignty to the United Nations, must begin by removing the Connally reservation, thus binding the United States to the decisions of a court which has jurists from Communist countries.

• The group "condemns as outrageous United States intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965"—an intervention which probably saved that country from communism.

• "ADA urges a resumption of trade in non-strategic goods with Cuba . . . . "

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

• A family of four "should be guaranteed" a minimum income of $4,000 yearly.

• "The welfare system needs total revision and ultimately the federal government must fund it."

• The minimum wage should be increased to $2 per hour.

• "We should establish national standards in elementary and secondary education."

• "School systems should move quickly to eliminate *de facto* segregation, using redistricting, open enrollment policies, bussing of students, educational parks and student exchanges with nearby communities. Federal aid should be conditional on plans for eliminating *de facto* segregation."

• "The greatest share of additional financial support for schools must come from the federal government . . . ."

• Congress "should repeal Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act which allows states to pass so-called 'right-to-work' laws."

• ADA again says it is "opposed to the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Internal Security subcommittee."

Such is the nature of the organization now trying to convince LBJ and the American people that the United States must lessen its commitment in Viet Nam.

That JFK Film

Congressional fears that a United States Information Agency film—"John F. Kennedy—Years of Lightning, Day of Drums"—would be used to elect Democrats if shown domestically have now proved to be all too true.

Paid for by the American taxpayer, USIA films are normally only intended for distrubution overseas. But last year an overwhelmingly Democratic Congress passed a bill to permit showings of this movie glorifying JFK and his Administration in commercial theaters throughout the United States—ostensibly only for charity.

Right now this Democratic propaganda film is booked into 91 theaters across the country before the November elections.

Moreover, the charity purpose seems to be frequently overlooked as House Republicans continue to receive reports that Democrats—disregarding Congress and the Justice Department—have plans to use this film for political fund-raising.

Rep. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.) uncovered the latest attempt along these lines last week in Summit County, Ohio. The Democratic committee there, Quie learned, is trying to raise money for political candidates through several showings of the JFK film.

QUIE

Questioned after this disclosure, Summit County Democratic chairman Robert Blakemore said: "We have plans to show the movie. I didn't go for the movie; it came to me. There's no greater movie Democrats could see . . . ." Efforts, however, have been made to prevent the film's political use.

Three other Democratic groups have already canceled plans to show the movie because the Justice Department ruled that its political use violated the intent of Congress. Even if it is never actually used for fund-raising, however, the Democrats stand to gain merely by the fact that this taxpayer-financed movie will be seen by hundreds of thousands of viewers before November.

Tower's Hopes Rise

Sen. John Tower, the lone Texas Republican in Congress, saw his chances for re-election improve markedly last week as 850 liberal delegates bolted the state Democratic convention in Austin and threatened to openly back the GOP incumbent in November.

TOWER

The liberal delegates, believed to represent about 15 per cent of the three million registered voters in Texas, began their walk-out after the State Executive Committee ruled that half of Houston's eight seats could be filled by conservative Democrats. Liberal candidates had won the precinct elections in May, but the election was challenged at the convention.

So angry were the liberal delegates they pointedly refused to attend a $25-a-plate dinner honoring Democratic nominee Waggoner Carr, and held a rival dinner instead.

A number of delegates who left the convention marched from the Austin City Auditorium to the State Capitol where liberal leaders denounced Gov. John Connally, who controlled the state convention. Signs carried by the marchers read: "Liberals will not deal." "Don't trade in a Tower for John's used Carr."

A conservative-liberal split in the Democratic party helped Tower to win in 1961. A similar division this year may enable him to win another six-year term.

The Keystone GOPs

Pennsylvania Republicans, as *Human Events* has consistently pointed out, are seriously divided because Sen. Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.) and Gov. William Scranton give every appearance of trying to transform the state Republican party into an adjunct of the Americans for Democratic Action.

Not content with the convulsions they caused in the GOP last year by running an ADA-backed liberal Democrat for district attorney of Philadelphia, Messrs. S. & S. are merrily pushing the GOP even further to the left this year.

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Under their careful guidance, for instance, the 113-member Republican State Committee, meeting in Pittsburgh, recently approved the most liberal platform ever adopted in a gubernatorial election year. The platform committee, headed by Scranton himself, also managed to modestly hail Scranton as "the greatest governor in the history of Pennsylvania." Among the recommendations adopted by the state committee:

- Enactment of "open housing" legislation which would "forbid discrimination in the sale, rental or financing of any house or apartment which is being offered for sale or rent to the general public." ("Much stronger than the one before Congress," said Scranton.)

- Opposition to right-to-work laws; an increase in the minimum hourly wage from $1.25 to $1.50; a boost in unemployment payments from $45 to $60 weekly and in workmen's compensation from $42.50 to $60 weekly. (Scranton estimated this plank, a dramatic bid for labor union support, would increase state spending outlays by a cool $24 million.)

- An across-the-board pay increase for all state employes, along with a cost-of-living increase for retired state employes.

- Increased public assistance grants to the needy and expansion of the state medical care program.

Even worse than these liberal proposals, say alienated Republicans in the Keystone State, is the change that has come over Lt. Gov. Raymond Shafer, the GOP gubernatorial candidate. Shafer, whose instincts in the past have been basically conservative, has, at least for this campaign, steered toward the Scott and Scranton line.

He has, for example, already hurled the "radical right" charge at the responsible conservative group, Young Americans for Freedom, even though Gov. Scranton's nephew, James Linen, is YAF's national treasurer. Shafer has endorsed "open housing" and has made a grand bid for the backing of organized labor.

He recently addressed the Laborers District Council of Western Pennsylvania, along with liberal GOP state chairman Craig Truax and Gov. Scranton. There he pledged to fight for the GOP labor plank even though "it caused some dissension in our party."

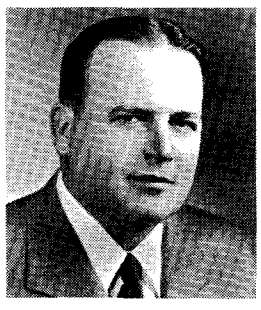
Not only did Shafer promise the delegates he would oppose right-to-work, he also claimed he would veto such a law—even if passed by the state legislature. After receiving the backing of local union officials, he remarked: "I deeply appreciate [these endorsements]. I'll never let you down."

Indeed, so eager is Shafer to woo liberal Republicans that he recently brought in Sen. Jacob Javits (N.Y.) to aid him in his campaign and is now considering bringing in Mayor Lindsay.

Few believe that Shafer is as liberal as his recent statements would indicate. But, say politicos, in order to get the GOP gubernatorial nomination and the backing of S. & S., Shafer decided to make like a liberal. He may win by so doing—but he may also destroy the Republican party in Pennsylvania.

Post Office Politics

Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter Clark R. Mollenhoff revealed last week that the Post Office Department had recently "loaned" a $9,000-a-year secretary to Democratic Rep. James Morrison (D.-La.) at the very time Morrison was facing a stiff primary fight because of his down-the-line Administration support.



MORRISON

The secretary, Mrs. June Lyle, though ostensibly on "loan" to Rep. Morrison's Postal Rates subcommittee, has actually been working in the congressman's own office in the Rayburn Building. Mrs. Florence Cooley, an administrative aide to Morrison, indicated Mrs. Lyle might even have engaged in political work when she admitted that "everyone in the office is working on the campaign."

The ease with which Morrison was able to obtain a secretary from the Post Office Department, it is said, is due to the fact that he has been in line to become chairman of the full House Post Office and Civil Service Committee next January.

Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) and Rep. H.R. Gross (R.-Iowa) have both stated that this highly irregular procedure violates the Hatch Act which forbids career government employes to campaign actively for a candidate.

Gross declared that in his view it would be wrong for the executive branch to loan secretaries to the Congress for any purpose where it "directly or indirectly represents a political assistance. . . .

"If we could excuse such activity where the employe is said to replace another employe who has gone off campaigning, then we would be providing a big loophole for the worst abuses possible."

"If the Hatch Act is to be deliberately disregarded by federal agencies," said Gross, "then it ought to be abolished and further deception of the public and federal employes be ended."

The Kennedy Cover-up

The Kennedy Administration used to engage in managing the news—and now the Kennedy family appears to be doing the same thing. As doubts about the Warren Commission report on the assassination swirl around the country and the world, it has been revealed that the Kennedy's, including the President's widow and Bobby, have sought to prevent journalists from obtaining all the pertinent facts.

Indeed, only William Manchester, an author Mrs. Kennedy says she hired to do a book on the assassination, has been permitted to tap certain authoritative sources who have valuable information about the tragic event. And it will be Manchester and his publisher, Harper & Row, who will reap the profits from the first printing and, presumably, from magazine serialization of Manchester's book, *Death of a President.* (*Look* magazine has reportedly paid a record $650,000 for the initial serial rights. Profits after the first printing are to be turned over to a favorite Kennedy charity.)

JACKIE KENNEDY

While Manchester has been allowed to obtain information on the assassination, however, more objective reporters have been denied this privilege. Famous author and columnist Jim Bishop, for example, last week confirmed reports that Mrs. John F. Kennedy had twice asked him to drop plans for a book, *The Day Kennedy Was Shot.*

When he declined, said Bishop, the Kennedy family "silenced" most sources and brought pressure on his publisher, Bennett Cerf of Random House. Bobby Kennedy was the man who tried to stiff-arm Cerf. (Cerf, whose office was contacted last week by *Human Events,* confirmed through his secretary that this was "all true.")

Columnist Jack Anderson, who originally broke the story, obtained copies of letters Bishop had written to Mrs. Kennedy and also copies of her replies.

On Sept. 17, 1964, she wrote a letter to Bishop, begging the columnist "to please not go ahead with your intended book, *The Day Kennedy Was Shot.* The idea of it is so distressing to me, I can't bear to think of seeing—or of seeing advertised—a book with that name and subject—one that my children might see it or someone might mention it to them."

Then, according to Anderson, she told Bishop: "I hired William Manchester—to protect President Kennedy and the truth. He was to interrogate everyone who had any connection with those days—and if I decide the book should never be published—then Mr. Manchester will be reimbursed for his time. Or if I decide it should be known—I will decide when it should be published. . . .

"All the people [Manchester] spoke to were asked not to discuss those days with anyone else," she wrote, "and they have all kept that faith, and will continue to. So that leaves nothing but the Warren Commission report—which will be public anyway—for an author like yourself to base a book on."

Bishop, said Anderson, replied that many books "would be written about that tragic day in Dallas. They will be written whether you stand in the doorway or not."

"You have asked Bennett Cerf of Random House not to publish my book," Bishop wrote to Jackie. "Robert Kennedy has spoken to two executives of Random House and asked them not to publish it."

"I cannot believe that you mean this," pleaded Bishop. "To say that one may write history, but another may not, amounts to a personal copyright. . . ."

Mrs. Kennedy replied: "I would like to reiterate that I meant exactly what I wrote you earlier. None of the people connected with November 22nd will speak to anyone but Mr. Manchester. That is my wish, and it is theirs also. . . .

"I will not discuss those events with anyone else—nor will I 'reopen the doors to other parts of the story.'. . .

". . . What I am dedicated to is the accurate history of those days and that will come from Mr. Manchester."

Asked to comment on the Manchester book, Bishop said he expected it to be a "very fine" story, "but it must be borne in mind that this is a book that has passed the scrutiny of the Kennedys."

The Anti-War 'Scholars'

Diligent research by a noted scholar has uncovered some fascinating truths about academic protests against U.S. policy in South Viet Nam. Prof. Rodger Swearingen, director of the University of Southern California's Research Institute on Communist Strategy and Propaganda, examined closely the roster of academic "experts" who signed anti-Viet Nam advertisements that appeared in the New York *Times* in May 1965 and June 1966.

The advertisements, sharply critical of U.S. policy, were carefully designed to make it appear that the signatories were experts in the field of international relations and foreign policy. Not so, reports Dr. Swearingen.

"The most questionable foreign policy advisers are scattered throughout the 784 names [appearing in the May 1965 ad]," Swearingen writes. "What they know about foreign policy, Communist tactics, the urgent requirements of U.S. security policy—or Viet Nam—is not clear."

The overwhelming majority of signatories represent academic fields in which no background of or experience in foreign relations is required or assumed. Consider the top catagories of signers, numerically: Psychology (61), mathematics (60), physics (53), biology (51) and theology (50).

Of the 784 men who signed the ad, only 15 were connected with political science and apparently none was expert in Asian affairs.

Correcting Drew Pearson

In his column of September 19, Drew Pearson completely distorted a statement from the June 18 issue of *Human Events.*

Attempting to smear gubernatorial candidate Ronald Reagan, Pearson claimed that *Human Events* said Reagan is trying to win by "purposely staying clear of issues." *Human Events* positively did not say this.

What we *did* say, in commenting on Reagan's primary victory, is that he "purposely stayed clear of issues which liberals could interpret to his disadvantage." In context it is stunningly clear that we meant Reagan was correct in not delving into issues such as Social Security and atomic warfare—issues which hardly figure in a gubernatorial contest and which were used, very unfairly, against Barry Goldwater in 1964.

Indeed, one is almost driven to the conclusion that Pearson deliberately misrepresented our position since, in the very next paragraph, we went on to praise Reagan for "his positive image, his sticking to relevant state issues and his sharp and intelligent responses to liberal reporters."

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Ready for Pre-Election Unveiling

$500-Million HEW Plan for Neighborhood Health Centers

From the Allen-Scott Report

The Johnson Administration is putting the finishing touches on a nationwide plan of government-financed neighborhood medical care centers.

Under a program drafted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, thousands of health care centers will be put into operation in the next five years in every state of the Union.

This new "Great Society" project, estimated to cost more than $500 million, will be unveiled by President Johnson in this fall's election campaign. Legislation for the program will be submitted to the new Congress that convenes in January.

Object of the plan to establish a nationwide system of neighborhood medical centers is to make medical care readily available to low-income families, individuals on welfare, the unemployed and the aged.

In addition to paying for construction of the centers, the government also would provide the funds for equipping and staffing them where local or state governments are unable to do so.

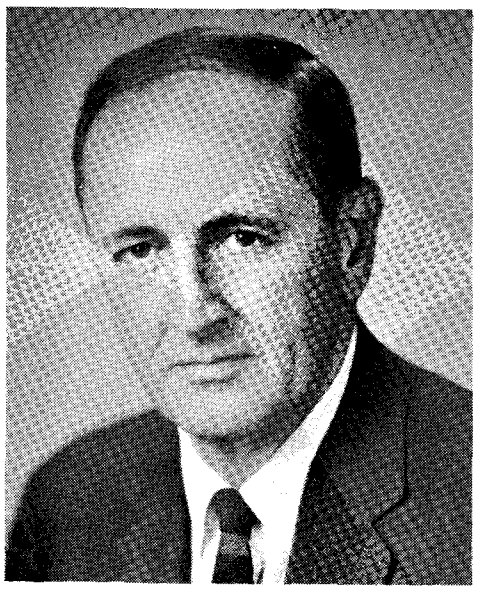
The moot question of who will run the centers—local, state or federal authorities—is still under deliberation within the Administration.

HEW proponents favor splitting this responsibility between government and private groups, depending on the communities. Public Health Service officials are advocating government control at the city or state level.

A HEW memorandum, prepared for Cabinet consideration, discloses that the neighborhood medical center plan grew out of a study of the adequacy of health services in slum areas.

Conducted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Office of Economic Opportunity, which administers the anti-poverty program, the survey found that "despite all the present federal, state and local government programs, the nation is not providing enough health services for people in the poverty areas of the large cities."

To meet this need, the HEW-OEO report proposed "The decentralization of health service programs by establishing neighborhood centers." It held that "by moving health services out of centralized institutional complexes and onto the city blocks where the people are, we can do much to close the gap in health care for the poor."



The new federal program, affecting every state, was drawn up in Secretary John Gardner's Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The proposed neighborhood medical service centers would be modeled in part after the Administration's Mental Health Centers program that has been under way for less than a year. This relatively little known plan has so far been accepted by 42 states. The Administration's aim is to finance the opening of 500 mental health centers by 1970, and 2,000 by 1975.

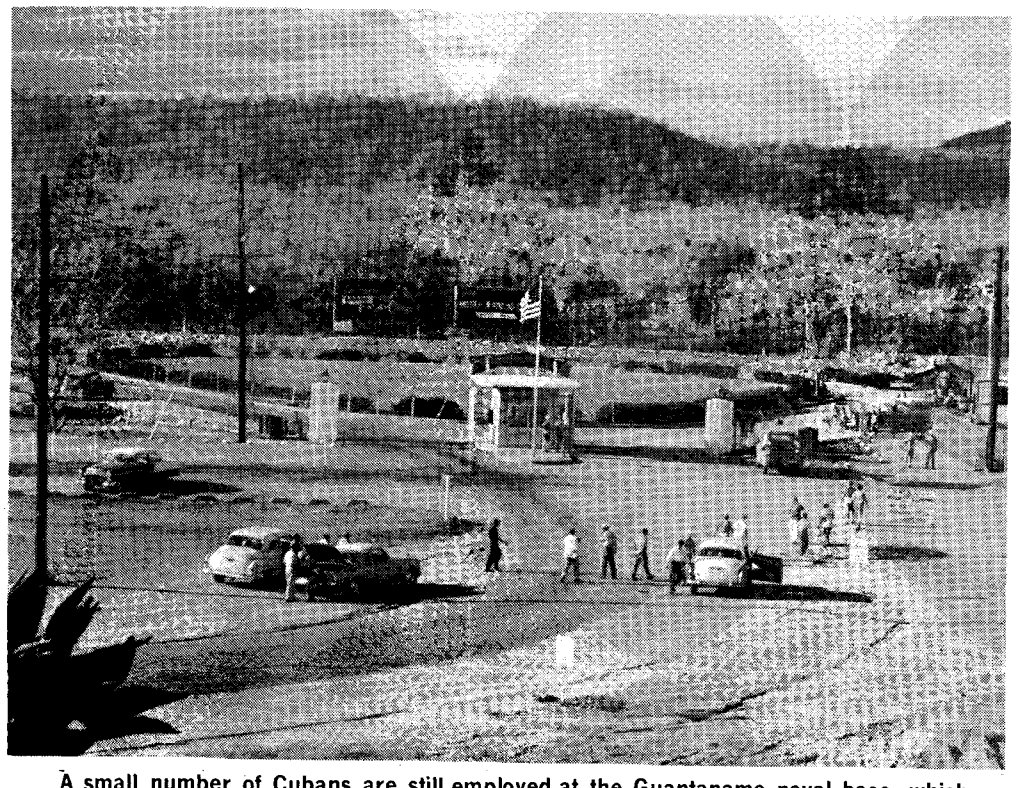
A National Institute of Mental Health official states that already $52 million in grants has been made for the building and staffing of 128 of these centers.

That is nearly twice the number of centers that NIMH, the mental health research agency, expected to make during the first year of the program. These centers will be operated by state agencies. They will treat all types of mental patients, including those living at home.

★ ★ ★

Soviet and Cuban engineers are digging tunnels toward the heavily fortified U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay.

Under the personal direction of dictator Fidel Castro, a number of military units are boring a network of tunnels in the direction of the powerful U.S. base.



A small number of Cubans are still employed at the Guantanamo naval base, which is being threatened by a tunnel network under construction supervised by North Vietnamese veterans of Dien Bien Phu.

By various means, U.S. authorities have ascertained there are seven large craters in a semi-circle some three miles from Guantanamo. At least three of these craters are known to be entrances to tunnels being excavated in the direction of the base.

The length of these tunnels is still not definitely known, although it is certain they have not yet reached the outer lines of the U.S. defense perimeter. Intelligence learned that the mysterious excavations have been under way since early this year, and have been considerably accelerated in the past several months.

Efforts to photograph the round-the-clock digging have been only partially successful because of the limited aerial reconnaissance the Johnson Administration permits over Cuba. Low-level flights over Cuban territory are barred.

Reconnaissance planes flying off the Cuban coast and helicopters operating directly over Guantanamo are photographing the tunneling at regular intervals. However, as soon as camera-carrying aircraft are spotted, digging is halted and the excavations are covered.

Aerial photographs reveal that several of the tunnel entrances are more than 100 feet in length and 35 feet in width. Numerous trucks of all sizes have been seen hauling away dirt and bringing loads of building materials to the sites.

Cuban refugees are convinced Castro is building tunnels so he can "blow up" or "neutralize" the Guantanamo base.

According to the refugees, North Vietnamese who were in charge of constructing tunnels to the edge of the Dien Bien Phu defenses are acting as "observers" on Castro's project. The refugees warn that several large shipments of dynamite have been stored in the mysterious underground sites.

These sites, originally suspected of being launching bases for Soviet ground-to-ground missiles, are estimated to be between 50 and 100 feet in depth and about the same in length and half that in width.

Significantly, the far side of each site has step-like shelves reaching from the bottom to the top of the "big holes," as the sites are called by intelligence authorities.

U.S. officials so far have done little about these excavations, other than to try to figure out why the Russians and Cubans are digging them and how near they are to Guantanamo.

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ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM—Perth Amboy, N.J., authorities have charged anti-poverty workers with contributing to recent riots. Mayor James J. Flynn specifically accused local anti-poverty boss Milton Zatinsky with trying to "foment and incite unrest, agitation and disorder." Flynn said that Zatinksy's "activities" during the violence would be probed and the anti-poverty leader would be "held accountable for his actions."

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RACES of the WEEK

This is the thirteenth installment of our regular pre-election feature, Races of the Week. Each week until Election Day, November 8, *Human Events* will offer as many analyses of key election contests from coast to coast as space permits.

Indiana's 8th District

Zion vs. Denton

Harry Truman won a second term as President by campaigning against a "do-nothing Congress." Eighteen years later a veteran Democratic congressman is in trouble as an aggressive GOP challenger hits his "do-nothing" record.

The incumbent is Winfield K. Denton, eight-term Indiana Democrat. Republican Roger Zion, who first challenged Denton two years ago, argues that unfulfilled promises are the veteran lawmaker's only claim to fame.

"Every election he dusts off an old World War I bonus bill, scrapes the barnacles off another bill to remove the toll from the White River Bridge at New Harmony, and makes great promises to get Highway 41 connected to the Federal Interstate System."

But the bonus bill remains unpassed, the bridge toll has been increased although the span has been paid for six times over, and southern Indiana remains the only major population center not attached to the 41,000-mile network of interstate highways.

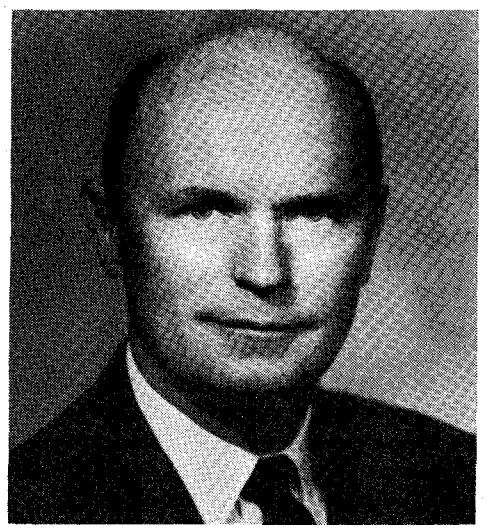
Pooh-poohing Denton's claim that he can "do more" for this district, Zion is sharply critical of his opponent's complete lack of independence. Of 123 major rollcalls, Denton voted with the Administration 122 times, leading Republican Rep. William Bray (Ind.) to suggest that Denton "must have gotten his signals crossed" on the other vote.

Zion maintains that a congressman must serve not as an Administration "yes" man but as a representative of his district. He has dispatched questionnaires to thousands of 8th District voters and reports that Denton has consistently misrepresented his constituents. The veteran lawmaker (he will be 70 October 28) has voted for rent subsidies, repeal of 14b, "open housing" legislation, packing of the House Rules Committee, aid to leftist "neutrals" and the "War on Poverty."

Zion is making his second race for Congress. Two years ago he led the Republican ticket with 45.7 per cent of the vote. (Barry Goldwater received only 36.3 per cent and GOP candidates for governor and senator received but 40.4 and 40.6 per cent.)

The GOP nominee has resigned his post as a corporation executive to devote full time to the campaign. He has delivered hundreds of speeches and traveled thousands of miles meeting voters in the 15-county district. Zion, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and the Harvard Business School, is making the high cost of living a major issue.

"Inflation is the cruelest tax of all because it eats up wages, wipes out savings and particularly affects those living on fixed incomes," he tells voters. "Inflation plus tight money and high interest rates are rapidly eroding away the wage earner's ability to build a home or expand his family. Since the U.S. government is the world's largest lender and borrower, the obligation to end this squeeze is obviously that of the U.S. Congress."



ZION

Denton is running scared. He has brought President Johnson, Vice President Humphrey and Bobby Kennedy into the district in his behalf. But Zion's energetic campaigning has made the race a nip-and-tuck affair and Hoosier experts give the GOP nominee an excellent chance for victory. (Citizens for Zion: 11 Northwest First St., Evansville, Ind.)

Tennessee Senate Contest

Baker vs. Clement

Ten years after keynoting ("How long, oh, how long, America. . .") the Democratic National Convention, Frank Clement is engaged in a desperate struggle for political survival.

The one-time "boy wonder," now a jowly lame duck governor, has a formidable opponent in his race for the U.S. Senate. He is Howard Baker Jr., an articulate young lawyer who polled 518,000 votes—48 per cent of the total—in an underfinanced Senate bid two years ago.

Clement's once bright political star has considerably dimmed and he is running for the Senate only because incumbent Democrat Ross Bass is monumentally unpopular.

Bass was elected to the unexpired portion of the late Estes Kefauver's Senate term two years ago, trouncing Clement in the Democratic primary and narrowly defeating Baker in the general election. But his ultra-liberal voting record has alienated many Tennesseeans and Clement captured the Democratic primary this summer as the lesser of two evils. As the Chattanooga *News-Free Press* said shortly before the primary:

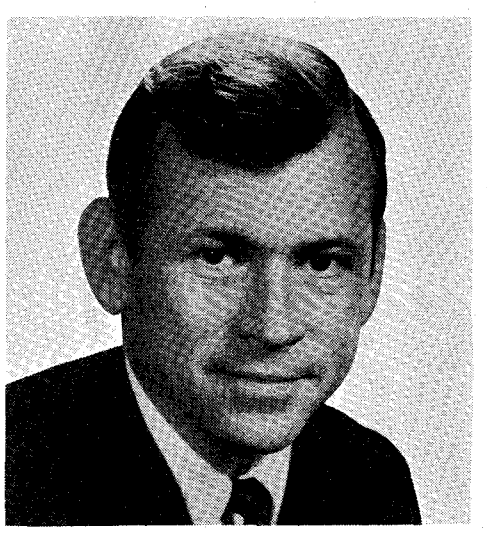
"The greatest recommendation Gov. Clement has in his race for the Democratic nomination for United States senator is that he is opposing the worst senator Tennessee has had in recent times, Sen. Ross Bass. The best thing Tennessee can look forward to in the Senate race is the chance that Gov. Clement may defeat Sen. Bass—and then that either of the Republican candidates, Howard Baker Jr., or Ken Roberts, both outstanding, able and sound men, will be elected. . . .

"In comparison with [Bass], Clement looks good. Unfortunately, it takes such a comparison to do much for the Clement record. . . .He has taken opportunistic positions not only on issues of taxing but also spending, racial matters, labor – you name it. He has wobbled all over the political spectrum."

Baker captured the GOP senatorial nomination 3 to 1 and goes into the campaign as the candidate of a unified party. His primary foe, fellow conservative Ken Roberts, is actively supporting him, as are members of Roberts' organization.

Clement, in contrast, is in trouble. As the Knoxville *Journal* observed, the governor "moves into his contest against Howard Baker Jr., singularly short of political obligations owed to him by any substantial segments of his own party."

Backers of Ross Bass still have not forgiven Clement for opposing the senator. Conservative Democrats long ago grew wary of their governor. Negro leaders are at best lukewarm towards Clement, remembering that as late as two years ago, Clement campaigned as a foe of civil rights.



BAKER

Baker has promised Tennessee voters "the hardest-fought and most intense political campaign" in the state's history. Hitting hard at rampant inflation and the soaring cost of the "Great Society," Baker is living up to his word. (Baker for Senate headquarters: 502 Gay Street, Knoxville, Tenn. 37902.)

Montana's 1st District

Smiley vs. Olsen

Voters in Montana's 1st Congressional District will be asked this fall to repudiate Olsen and Johnson, not the famed vaudeville team, but Rep. Arnold Olsen (D.-Mont.) and President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Republican nominee Richard Smiley maintains there is nothing funny about Washington's Olsen and Johnson. He accuses the three-term congressman as serving as an Administration rubber stamp—and the record bears him out.

On issue after issue—repeal of 14b, rent subsidies, Rules Committee packing, foreign aid, mass transit, "open housing," the anti-poverty program—Olsen votes the White House line. The conservative Americans for Constitutional Action rate him at 5 per cent, the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education at 100 per cent.

A COPE memo recently asserted that Olsen had cast "pro-labor" votes on all 11 major issues of the first session of the 89th Congress. During his previous two terms in Congress, Olsen had racked up a "perfect" 22-for-22 voting record, according to COPE.

Not surprisingly, organized labor is giving Olsen all-out aid in his campaign for reelection. Among the union groups contributing to the Olsen campaign are the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee, the Truck Operators Non-Partisan League, the Building and Construction Trades Division of the AFL-CIO, the United Auto Workers Good Government Committee and the Machinists Non-partisan Political League. COPE has earmarked another 45,000 for "general political expenses" in the Montana campaign.

Olsen will need all the help he can get. Smiley, a member of the Montana House of Representatives, is running a strong campaign, with the high cost of living a major issue. The GOP nominee tells voters that by his consistent support of "Great Society" spending schemes, Olsen has contributed to runaway inflation.

Smiley, the owner of radio station KXXL in Bozeman, is campaigning night and day. A typical day begins with a 7:30 a.m. breakfast with his backers, then continues with hand-shaking tours, coffee hours, luncheons and factory and mill appearances, and ends up with an evening rally.

In talks with farmers the Republican nominee hits hard at Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman and his bureaucratic, control-ridden farm program. In talks with union members Smiley promises to fight government spending programs that erode the dollar. In talks with housewives and mothers, Smiley calls for "positive action to end the military fiasco" in Viet Nam.

Dr. Walter Judd will enter the district October 30 to deliver a major address on Viet Nam and endorse Smiley. Olsen has brought Teddy Kennedy into the state to campaign for him.

SMILEY

Smiley captured the GOP nomination by a 4-1 margin Aug. 16 and goes into the campaign with a united party behind him. Edward P. Canty, Smiley's primary opponent, is actively working in the campaign as a field representative. (Smiley for Congress Committee: Route 2, Box 149, Bozeman, Mont.)

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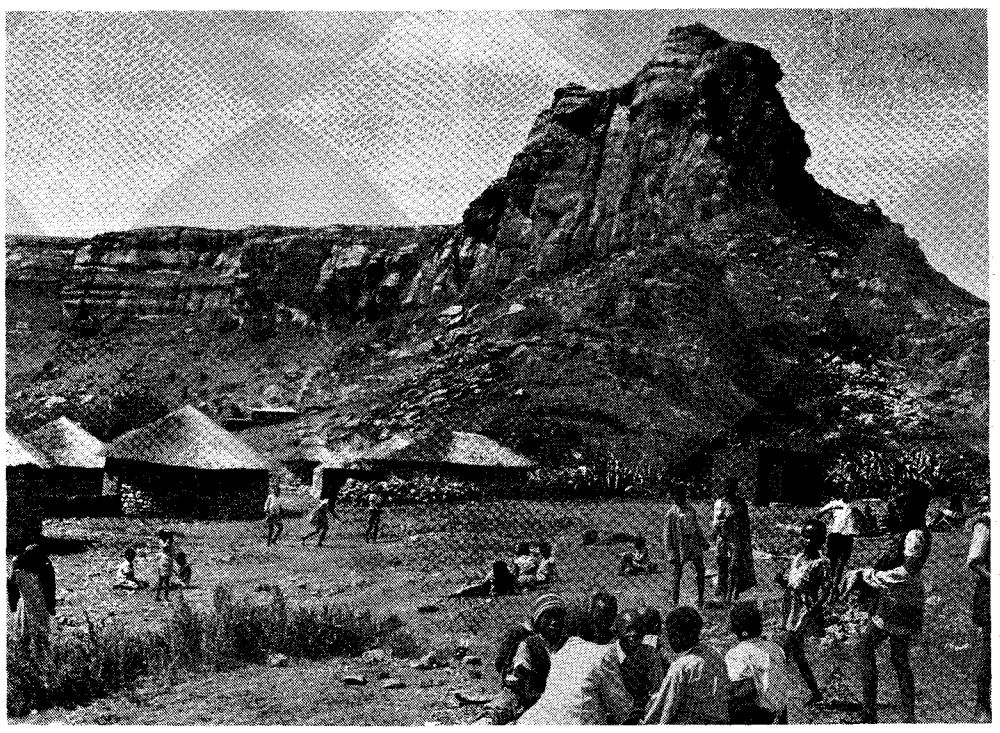

Poverty-stricken Basutoland is expected to receive aid from neighboring South Africa and is not expected to join the anti-white clamor of some African nations.

Outlook Excellent for Peace Among Southern African Nations

By RUSSELL KIRK

Amid wars and rumors of wars, from Near East to Far East, it is pleasant to remark some prospect of peace in the world. This rosy possibility arises in a vast region which, we were told until recently by various publicists of the left, was destined to ferocious racial conflict: southern Africa.

The murder of Dr. Verwoerd by a solitary lunatic does not alter matters. (The only racial motive of the assassin appears to have been his belief that the South African prime minister was too generous to the colored people.) Dr. Verwoerd's successor will follow the same policies, and probably will enjoy the same success.

In southern Africa three new states are emerging from the status of British protectorates: Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. Their transition seems calm.

Only a few days before the murder of Dr. Verwoerd, Basutoland's prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, made a state visit to Pretoria, the administrative capital of South Africa. He was received with some deference by Dr. Verwoerd.

Basutoland probably will get much economic aid from the prosperous white republic, and Chief Jonathan's government will not join the other African "emergent" nations in clamor against South Africa and Rhodesia.

Bechuanaland and Swaziland, also economically dependent upon South Africa, probably will follow suit. The South African government hopes to establish a "common market" including these three new states, Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola, Southwest Africa and possibly Malawi. This African coprosperity sphere would be richer and more powerful than all the rest of Africa combined. Also this plan would accomplish what liberals and radicals have declared to be impossible—amicable coexistence between the white-governed states and some of the new African commonwealths.

As a by-product of such economic federation, the more extreme forms of *apartheid* might diminish in the Republic of South Africa. Desiring to conciliate its black neighbors and less alarmed than once at the possibility of foreign intervention, the republic might make concessions in its internal racial policies.

Meanwhile, the African enemies of the Republic of South Africa do not prosper. In Kenneth Kaunda's Zambia, all 35,000 miners are on strike: a serious business, because Zambia's economy already was shaken by British and Zambian sanctions against Rhodesia, Zambia's white-governed neighbor.

A thousand African nationalist terrorists, trained in Algeria, Tanzania, Russia and Red China, have been filtering through Zambia into Rhodesia; but these gangs have been able to accomplish next to nothing against the Smith government in Rhodesia, and many of them have been shot or captured by the Rhodesians. Therefore, cooperation with the Republic of South Africa becomes essential for Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland and even Malawi.

Months ago, the United Nations set up a fund—on paper—for assisting the new states of southern Africa. But the total contributions to this fund from governments throughout the world amount to less than $6,000! The bombastic Organization of African Unity has an empty treasury, too.

So Basutoland—or Lesotho, as the country will be known after October 4—chooses the path of prudence. If there is to be any real fighting in Africa this year, it will not occur in the southern third of that continent. The immediate danger of war occurs much farther north—along the border between Morocco and Algeria, where a campaign against Morocco might alleviate Algeria's overwhelming rate of unemployment, and where Algeria has been plentifully supplied by Russia with military aircraft.

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'Civil Rights' in Private Clubs?

By BARRY GOLDWATER

During the hot debate on the public accommodations section of the current civil rights law, a number of legislators openly laughed at the fear that the section some day could result in attacks against membership in private clubs.

Others, including myself, did not laugh. We warned that this was precisely the sort of precedent that was being set, whether written into the law or not.

During the presidential campaign I can recall speaking several times about this with the 90 or so newsmen who regularly accompanied me on the tour. The majority of them made no secret of the fact they felt fears that the civil rights bill might affect private clubs were foolish.

These same men now, of course, must daily report or read about the tragic fulfillment of the prophecy and the warning.

In Wauwatosa, Wis., as a matter of fact, a situation precisely and exactly concerning membership in a private club has precipitated a civil crisis that has embroiled an entire community and even caused the state's National Guard to be called out to help keep order when local police were unable to cope with the crowds and the conflict.

The Wauwatosa crisis, in short, is about nothing less than the right of a private club to set and maintain its own membership rules and for citizens freely to join such groups, or refuse to join, if eligible.

The specific situation, as every newspaper reader now knows, is that in the name of civil rights, large numbers of people have been picketing the home of a prominent Wisconsin judge. The judge's "crime" is that he belongs to a private club, a fraternal organization that does not have any Negro members.

The trouble in Wisconsin is a far and sad cry from the true concern over civil rights which involves, specifically, the relations between a man and his government. In that cause I have been proud to work for many years, in my home state and in the Senate. To my mind, the key to those rights is the ballot, the right to vote. That right is the basic civil right.

To my mind, by the same token, efforts to extend "civil rights" to cover such things as the use of private property or the rights of free association are wrong and injurious.

It is as bad, as I said time and time again during the presidential campaign, for a law to force people *not* to associate (as in the various segregation laws which have rightfully been struck down) as it is to force people *to* associate (as the pickets in Wisconsin are trying to do by taking the law into their own hands).

Until now, the symbol of that extremism had been the rioting which, with an implied official sanction, justified itself because of economic and social grievances.

The Wauwatosa incident adds a new symbol to that extremism: a symbol of attack against every facet of privacy in American life and against all notions of private rights and freedom. It is a wild and irrational symbol and one which responsible leaders in the civil rights cause promptly and strongly should repudiate. It is probably too much to hope that the national Administration would do as much.

(Copyright 1966, Los Angeles *Times*)

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OUTSTANDING I.O.U.s — Being in debt to Uncle Sam is very much in international vogue. The Associated Press recently reported that no fewer than 103 countries have been in debt to this country at one time or another since World War II and the vast majority—93—still are. This doesn't include World War I debts, on which nothing has been paid since 1932 except for regular installments made by tiny Finland, the only country not in arrears on an outstanding World War I debt. As of last December 31, foreign governments owed the United States $18.8 billion, exclusive of interest and World War I debt. The grand total reached $39.5 billion when everything was counted in. The country most in debt to the United States is England, which leads both lists—$9.4 billion on World War I and $3.9 billion on World War II and post-war.

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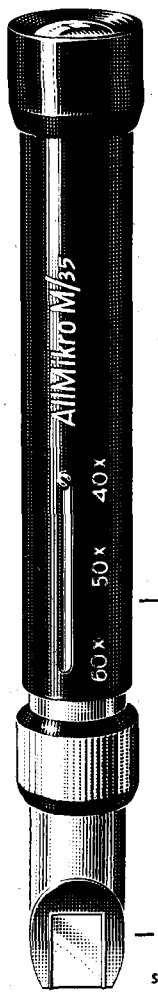

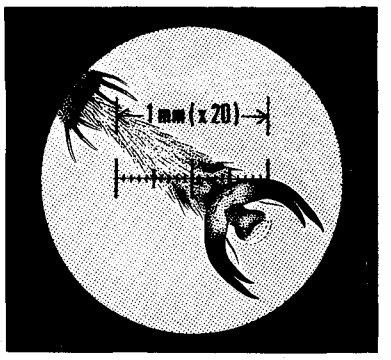

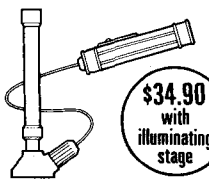

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Who's Bankrolling Civil Rights Radicals?

By GEORGE SCHUYLER

(George S. Schuyler has been a correspondent for Negro newspapers for nearly half a century. He is the author, among other books, of Black no More *and, just published,* Black and Conservative. *In the following article he points an accusing finger at white people who, through financial contributions, have caused civil disturbance throughout the land.)*

Who is really to blame for the civil uproar that has afflicted half-a-hundred American cities and towns during the past five years? Is it the activists of the various civil rights organizations or the white individuals, institutions and organizations who bankrolled them?

We might well have had the demonstrations, riots, arson and vandalism without the financial support of radical labor organizations, funds, foundations and church groups, but it is unlikely that they would have been so widespread and well organized. After all, the civil rights leaders and activists were paid, agitational schools were operated, activists had transportation supplied to all parts of the country, and they stayed at the best hotels and motels while planning ways and means to disturb and bedevil the authorities and populace.

All of that costs money. Additionally, they were aided by the United States taxpayers through the Department of Justice which everywhere had hosts of operatives on hand.

It is estimated that, exclusive of the National Urban League (NUL), about $7 million was given to the various rights organizations, of which only the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has ever been supported mainly by Negroes. For the information of the public there ought to be a detailed accounting of just who put up this money through the years. We might then have a clearer picture of criminal subversion of the streets of America.

The cash has begun to slacken off, now that many have been frightened by the Frankenstein's monster they have created. Shouts for "Black Power"—which means just what most people suspect—wild denunciations of Jews that are reminiscent of Hitler's Brown Shirts, and attacks on landlords and merchants have had their sobering effect and tightened the purse strings.

As the conspiratorial nature of the disturbances—which came in too-rapid succession across the country to be merely spontaneous—became clear and civil rights activists became more reckless, liberal whites began to do some second-thinking. Certain politicians, who had thought to garner Negro votes by giving aid and comfort to these illegal activities in the name of civil rights, began to draw back in fear of white reaction.

Like the three moral monkeys, the Department of Justice would neither see, hear, nor speak any evil about these disrupters of the peace, even when it

Stokely Carmichael

became necessary for governors to call out the National Guard. The attorney general could not find a Red in a carload although grand juries and police officials experience no difficulty in doing so, and virtually all the leading activists had at least one Communist-front affiliation.

It would probably require the services of a first-class firm of public accountants to find out how much the great speechifyer, the Rev. Martin Luther King, has collected from churches and colleges from one end of the country to the other to further his fraudulent campaign of non-violence. Presumably those whites who so contributed to his coffers can read and hear, so must be aware of what the Nobel Peace Prizewinner has been doing to promote internal war.

They must have learned of the parson's call for an economic boycott of Alabama (including its nearly one million Negroes), for the "end slums" campaign in Chicago which culminated in seizing property, the futile marches into suburbs which cost the taxpayers millions for added police and National Guard protection; the overturning of cars, the breaking of windows and the gutting of stores for which somebody had to pay. It costs a lot of money for the peripatetic preacher to flit from one end of the land to the other with a paid entourage. Who supplies it?

Currently, the young Atlanta parson is threatening a new two-pronged attack on American peace. In Chicago it is planned to bedevil

Floyd McKissick

Chicago merchants by ordering civil rights activists into stores to consume time trying on garments which, of course, they have no intention of buying, thus preventing other customers from buying. This tactic will scarcely endear Negroes to white folks or enhance racial amity, which supposedly has been Dr. King's aim.

At the same time the Nobel Peace Prizewinner, who seems more versatile than Julius Caesar, threatens to stage civil rights demonstrations for "open housing" in "20 or more cities" because of congressional failure to enact the "open housing" section of the latest civil rights bill: "To emphasize the dramatic urgency of the housing problem." The learned doctor has even excoriated President Johnson "for failure of leadership" in fighting for the bill.

Since apparently the American people are to have no relief from these conspiratorial pests and their retardate followers, they at least deserve to know the white persons and groups who are making it financially possible for them to operate. There have been more or less vague references to this financial support, but it would be helpful to know names and amounts.

It would appear that there are some people, organizations and institutions in our midst that dream revolution, and are willing to bankroll those who will promote it as long as they—comfortably in the background—run no risk at all. Seemingly, they have a callous indifference about the cost of these civil disturbances and social upheavals from which Negroes will in the long run be the losers.

There is precedent for publishing the list of the donors to the activists who have promoted the civil riots in our cities. We require such publication of contributors to political candidates' campaigns, and there is no reason why the public should not know the whites who financially contributed to Negro criminal disobedience, even though they were safely far away when traffic was halted, grocery stores burned, policemen brutalized and shops looted.

Despite the fiery language of CORE's Floyd B. McKissick and SNCC's Stokely Carmichael (calculated to buck up the bully boys), there are still whites who are contributing to the financing of these movements.

The daughter of a wealthy Northern industrialist finds these two "much more to the point" than the more moderate civil rights groups. A Manhattan business tycoon announces continuance of "complete support for SNCC and CORE," and despite the anti-Jewishness expressed by some of the activists, an official of the American Jewish Congress feels that "we ought to send Floyd McKissick an extra $100."

One wonders what the professional agitators will have to do next to disillusion such supporters.

(Copyright 1966,
North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.)

Continued from page 1

Mike Kirwan's Billion-Dollar Ditch

The Pennsylvania lawmaker said the project would throw thousands of his constituents out of work; cost local governments in his district more than $15 million to relocate sewers, public utility lines and other facilities; and greatly intensify the pollution problem from which the district currently suffers.

But Clark's arguments were ignored.

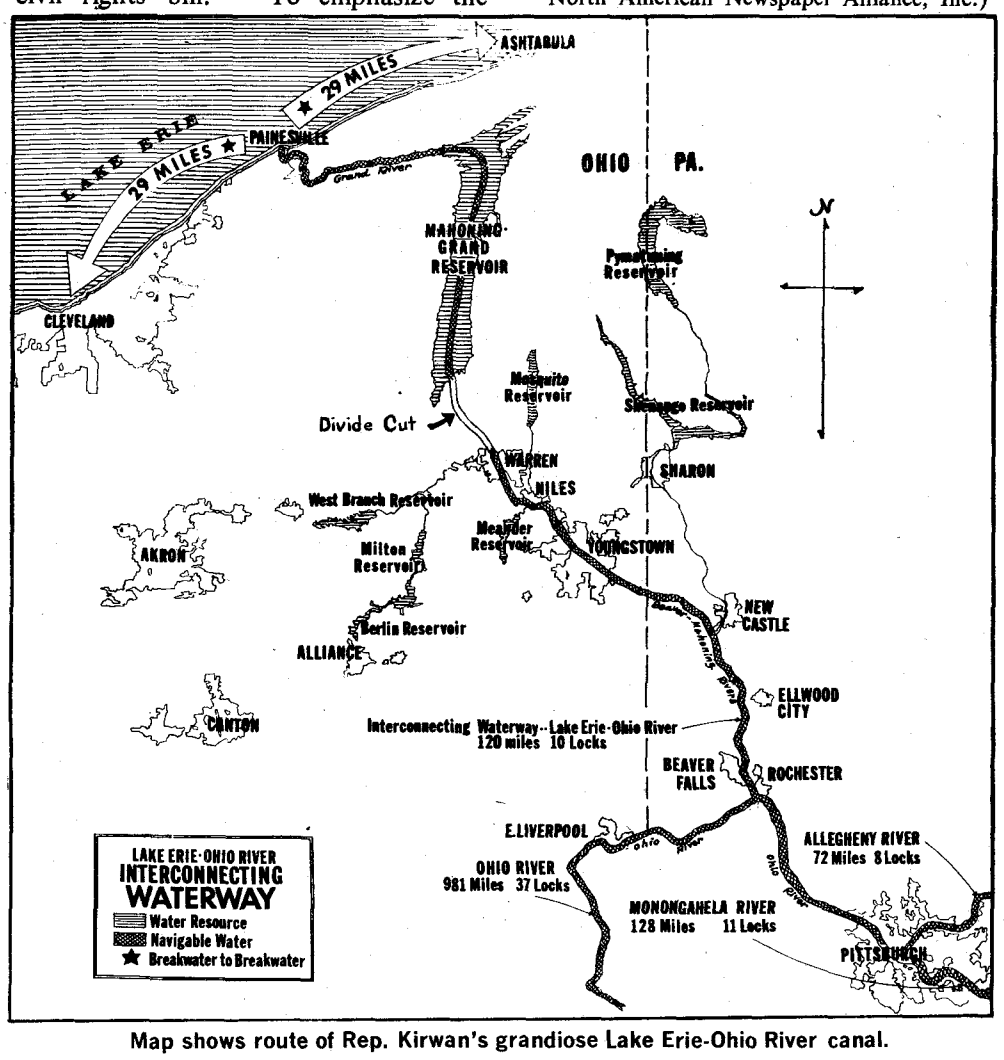
Fawning lawmakers, ever anxious to curry Mike Kirwan's favor, also ignored the fact that the project—for which funds are now being appropriated—has never been authorized by Congress.

Kirwan claims the project was authorized in 1935, but the canal approved then bears no relation to the one now proposed. That canal was 35 miles long and carried a $37-million price tag. Kirwan's "ditch" is 120 miles long and will cost at least $917 million of federal tax money.

The question of authorization was raised in 1939 when the U.S. Corps of Engineers proposed a $207-million canal. President Franklin Roosevelt then asked Atty. Gen. Robert H. Jackson if the 1935 authorization carried for the $207-million canal. Jackson said it did not and that any other canal would have to be authorized by Congress. But the 89th Congress was unwilling last week to face this fact.

The rivers and harbors bill, including the $500,000 down payment for the Lake Erie-Ohio River canal, now goes to the Senate. Senators may wish to heed the words of Rep. John Saylor (R.-Pa.), words that were, unfortunately, ignored by his colleagues:

"The hour is late, but it is incumbent uppn members of both parties to make a last-ditch stand against the unauthorized canal project that in this bill carries a $500,000 price tag merely for planning and design—a blueprint that would open U.S. Treasury floodgates to permit more than a billion dollars to flow down the drain of extravagance and irresponsibility on a project that is no more logical than a stairway to the ocean floor."



Map shows route of Rep. Kirwan's grandiose Lake Erie-Ohio River canal.

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Some Memorable Quotes from the Johnson Administration

"Aw, come on. What does someone in New York care about the war in Viet Nam?"

—Assistant Secretary of Defense Arthur Sylvester, as quoted by CBS correspondent Morley Safer in the Overseas Press Club magazine. (**Congressional Record**, May 12, 1966, pages 9977-9)

—— ★ ——

"We don't want our American boys to do the fighting for Asian boys. . . . I want to be very cautious and careful and use it only as a last resort."

—President Johnson, address in Manchester, N.H., Nov. 28, 1964.

—— ★ ——

"Slip, slide, and duck any question of higher consumer prices."

—Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman's confidential advice to Democratic party candidates at a meeting in Washington, D.C. (Dispatch of July 28 to the Chicago **Tribune**, published July 29, 1966.)

—— ★ ——

"The crisis of credibility has gotten so out of hand that we don't believe our own leaks."

—White House Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers. (Quoted in **Editor & Publisher** magazine, March 5, 1966, page 44, and in **This Week**, Aug. 21, 1966, page 11.)

—— ★ ——

"Juggle books a little . . . pad bills."

—Advice of a Johnson-Humphrey Administration official to a branch of American industry as a means to circumvent the Medicare law. (Reported by the magazine **For Women**. **Congressional Record**, May 23, 1966, page 10637.)

—— ★ ——

"Some corpsmen get drunk on weekends . . . we had some problems in the sodomy line, but it's expected when men get together. It is part of human nature."

—Administration poverty program spokesman in regard to operations at Job Corps center at New Jersey's Camp Kilmer. (Quoted by **Time** magazine, March 18, 1966.)

—— ★ ——

"When the folks start talking to you about inflation, you can tell them that is something that you only have to worry about in Democratic administrations."

—Lyndon B. Johnson, Des Moines, Iowa, June 30, 1966.

—— ★ ——

"We used to say we don't want any of that tainted federal money. Now we say 'taint enough."

—U.S. Rep. Sam M. Gibbons (D.-Fla.). (Quoted in **Time** magazine, March 18, 1966.)

—— ★ ——

"The reason I left the ministry, to paraphrase the late John F. Kennedy, was because I wanted to be where the sinners are. Looking around me, I am not disappointed."

—White House Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers, Feb. 21, 1966.

—— ★ ——

"I think you'd have more trouble than you have had already [riots in cities] because I've got enough spark left in me to lead a mighty good revolt under those [slum] conditions."

—Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey. (Quoted in the Washington **Daily News** of July 20, 1966.)

—— ★ ——

"You'll note we have purposely not answered the question except in a very indirect way."

—U.S. Treasury official's interoffice memo about a letter in reply to a congressional inquiry. (Reported by U.S. Rep. Wright Patman [D.-Tex.], May 12, 1966.)

—— ★ ——

"I couldn't let you do that [play a game of tennis] on the White House court without asking the President."

—Reply of Presidential Assistant Marvin Watson to an inquiry from White House employe. (Reported in the Washington **Evening Star**, May 16, 1966.)

—— ★ ——

" . . . we have in addition published propaganda—*no, not propaganda*—truthful statements about the achievements of the Administration."

—Deputy Chairman of the Democratic National Committee Louis Martin (Quoted in the Washington **Post**, April 25, 1966.)

NO SUCH ANIMAL, EH?

"There is a new feeling of confidence that victory is possible in South Viet Nam."

—Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, Jan. 31, 1963.

—— ★ ——

"The major part of the U.S. military task can be completed by the end of 1965. . . ."

—Secretary of Defense McNamara, Oct. 2, 1963.

—— ★ ——

"We have every reason to believe that [U.S. military] plans will be successful in 1964."

—Secretary of Defense McNamara, Dec. 12, 1963.

—— ★ ——

"I don't believe that we as a nation should assume the primary responsibility for the war in South Viet Nam. It is a counter-guerrilla war, it is a war that can only be won by the Vietnamese themselves. Our responsibility is not to substitute ourselves for the Vietnamese, but to train them to carry on the operations that they themselves are capable of. . . . I don't believe that pouring in hundreds of thousands of troops is the solution."

—Secretary of Defense McNamara, February 1964, in testimony before the House Armed Services Committee, and carried worldwide in an Associated Press dispatch published in the Washington **Post**, Feb. 19, 1964.

—— ★ ——

"The road ahead in Viet Nam is going to be long, difficult and frustrating."

—Secretary of Defense McNamara, March 26, 1964.

—— ★ ——

"I must say I was surprised by the intensity and scale of their [the Viet Cong] attacks."

—Secretary of Defense McNamara, Nov. 29, 1965.

—— ★ ——

The "Great Society" "farm program is a bust" and the policies of President Johnson and Secretary Freeman have only "blossomed into absurdity."

—Clinton P. Anderson, Democratic senator from New Mexico and a former secretary of agriculture, Aug. 13, 1965.

—— ★ ——

"We think it's unique and exciting that a federal agency can learn anything at all."

—Poverty Office Chief of Program Management David Grossman as reported by Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R.-Neb.), June 23, 1965.

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The AFL-CIO's Tax-Exempt Status: Is It Legal?

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

The National Right-to-Work Committee has called on the commissioner of internal revenue "to undertake a sweeping investigation of the political activities of organized labor . . . and revoke the tax-exemption status of any union that engages in such political activities." This is a legitimate request, and Commissioner Sheldon Cohen can hardly refuse it. Under Section 501 (c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code, tax-exempt organizations are prohibited from taking part in political activities or in lobbying.

I mentioned the committee's petition to Al Zack, director of public relations for the AFL-CIO, and he laughed.

"Well, why not?" he said. "After all, we're trying to take away their tax exemption."

"Can I quote you?" I asked.

"Sure," said Mr. Zack.

The quotation is significant, not because any one doubts the wish of the AFL-CIO to put the National Right-to-Work Committee out of business, but because I had always thought that it was the Internal Revenue Service which had independently mounted its long search through the committee's records and its investigation of the committee's activities. Was Mr. Zack's "we" referring to a joint IRS and AFL-CIO effort? Or was he saying "we" the way a baseball fan says, "We won the pennant"?

The point is interesting only to those who study the inter-relationship between organized labor and the Johnson Administration. The important point remains: Is the AFL-CIO entitled to tax-exempt status? Tax exemption is a kind of federal subsidy, and if the AFL-CIO is spending money on political campaigns, then you and I are footing the bill.

On this point the facts are incontrovertible. In case after case unions have made no secret of the large sums they have spent to elect or defeat candidates. Once upon a time these funds were expended behind the cloak of COPE, the AFL-CIO's political arm, which claims to raise its monies through voluntary contribution. But this subterfuge is no longer practiced.

For example, in a 1961 lawsuit (*International Association of Machinists vs. Street 367 U.S. 740*), the machinists' union stipulated that dues collected from members under compulsory union shop agreements were "used in substantial amounts to support the political campaigns of candidates for the office of President and vice president of the United States, and for the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States . . . and candidates for state and local offices."

Robert Kennedy was then attorney general and one would have expected him to enforce the law even against those who had contributed heavily in money and manpower to elect his brother. In fact, the Democratic beneficiaries of organized labor largess control both the executive and legislative branches of the federal establishment and therefore refuse to act against a clear violation of the income tax statute.

But Mr. Cohen has worked hard to eliminate political favor from the Internal Revenue Service, for which he should be commended highly—and he just may look into organized labor's tax exemption.

There are instances in plenty for him to investigate—the publicized 5 cents-a-head assessment of the AFL-CIO's 14 million members to raise an $850,000 fund to use in the coming elections, the announcement of the president of the Maryland AFL-CIO that his organization was contributing $200,000 to support a gubernatorial candidate, and the well-heeled United Auto Workers political machine in Michigan come quickly to mind.

But there is more than cash involved. Reams of testimony have been taken by such bodies as the Senate Labor Rackets Committee (chief counsel at the time: Robert F. Kennedy) that unions have assigned their employes full-time to work for a candidate of the labor leadership's choice—while retaining him on the union payroll. This is a cash contribution, since that payroll is met from the dues of union members.

The political activities of organized labor, as I have noted, are no secret. The cash involved has been computed. But labor continues to go its tax-exempt way. On the other hand, corporations are barred, on pain of prosecution, from contributing to a political campaign or a candidate. This should be the subject for some careful scrutiny by the IRS and by the appropriate committees of Congress.

An argument has been made for labor's financial contributions to candidates it finds amenable to its wishes, but certainly the AFL-CIO and its member unions should not be allowed to do this at the expense of the rest of the tax-paying public.

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Galbraith Goofs on Contributions

By WALTER TROHAN

Being 6' 8" tall, there is nothing ordinary about John Kenneth Galbraith, the Harvard professor-politician. So that when he puts his foot in his mouth there is considerable mouth but a great deal more foot.

Recently the Boston *Globe* asked this distinguished resident rhetorician of things vegetable, animal and mineral whether he had any new thoughts on campaign financing. He climbed into his ivory tower and spoke out, in part, as follows:

"Contractors, loan sharks, insurance brokers, job seekers and a variety of multiple-purpose grafters contribute money in the manner of architects in the expectation that if their man is elected he will assist them in practicing their particular art on behalf of and at the expense of the people of Massachusetts."

He proposed that contributions be limited to "an absolute maximum of $25 for any person for any primary or any general election." He suggested that all such contributions be paid "not to the candidate but to the state auditor, who would in turn redistribute them to the designated candidates."

This essay on political philosophy was printed Aug. 17, 1966. Thirteen days later Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R.-N.Y.) published a complete list of the members of the President's Club—those who contributed $1,000 or more to President Johnson—in 1964, 1965 and 1966. Galbraith's name did not head the list, but it was down for $1,000 between Aug. 4, 1964, and Feb. 27, 1965.

Galbraith is known for his acid wit. Perhaps he could be induced to employ it on himself in connection with his membership in the $1,000 President's Club. He has a sense of humor, but it may not be that keen.

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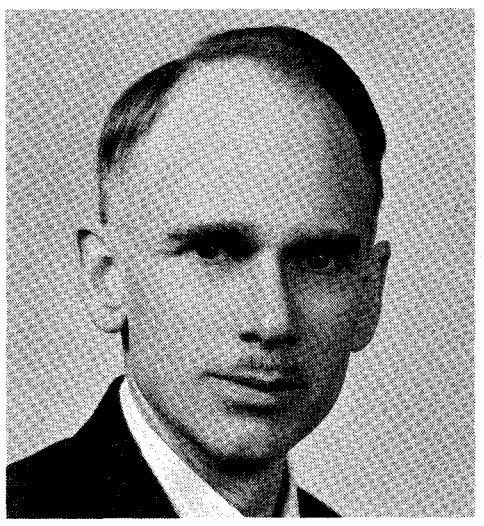
Human Events on Unemployment?

Human Events became $100 richer last week, thanks to the unemployment compensation system and the generosity of Dr. Owens Hand Browne, professor of chemistry at St. Mary's Junior College in Raleigh, N.C. Accompanying the check from the professor was this rather amazing explanation:

"For many years," wrote Dr. Browne, who is 67, "I have been carrying Blue Cross protection and . . . have been opposed to Medicare, knowing what a disaster the British program turned out to be. However, my wife and I decided that, since we have to pay for Medicare whether we participate or not, we would have to apply in self-defense. I went around to the Social Security office to fill out my application."

Dr. Browne said that the conversation with a clerk at the Social Security office who began to complete his application form went something like this:



Dr. Browne was astonished to find he could receive unemployment pay for his three-month summer vacation.

"Clerk: 'Who is your employer?'

"Dr. Browne: 'Saint Mary's College.'

"Clerk: 'Did you work all last year?'

"Dr. Browne: 'All but three months' vacation.'

"Clerk: 'When did your school close?'

"Dr. Browne: 'May 31.'

"Clerk: 'Then you were out of work for June, July and August.'

"Dr. Browne: 'I have a full-time job and am paid 12 months in the year, but have a three-months vacation.'

"Clerk: 'Did you work any during that time?'

"Dr. Browne: 'I was working around my laboratory.'

"Clerk: 'But the work was not required?'

"Dr. Browne: 'No.'

"Clerk: 'Then it doesn't count.'

"Dr. Browne: 'In other words, I am considered as having been unemployed for three months?'

"Clerk: 'Yes.'

"Dr. Browne: 'Can any teacher who goes on vacation collect unemployment compensation?'

"Clerk: 'Yes.'

"Dr. Browne: 'I think that's a racket. Where is all the money coming from?'"

The clerk, of course, gave no adequate answer, but Dr. Browne was so intrigued with the possibility that the government might pay teachers while schools are closed for the summer that he decided to play along. To make a long story short, he filed the appropriate papers and, presto, there appeared an unemployment compensation check for $400.

Although his lawyer assured him it was completely legal, Dr. Browne really didn't want to cash the check. Then, as he writes us, he had the "idea that this money might be put to some useful purpose."

After consulting with his good friend, Raleigh television executive Jesse Helms, Dr. Browne decided to divide his windfall among commentator-columnist Paul Harvey, Constructive Action and *Human Events*, with the request that the money be used in some way to counteract such government folly.

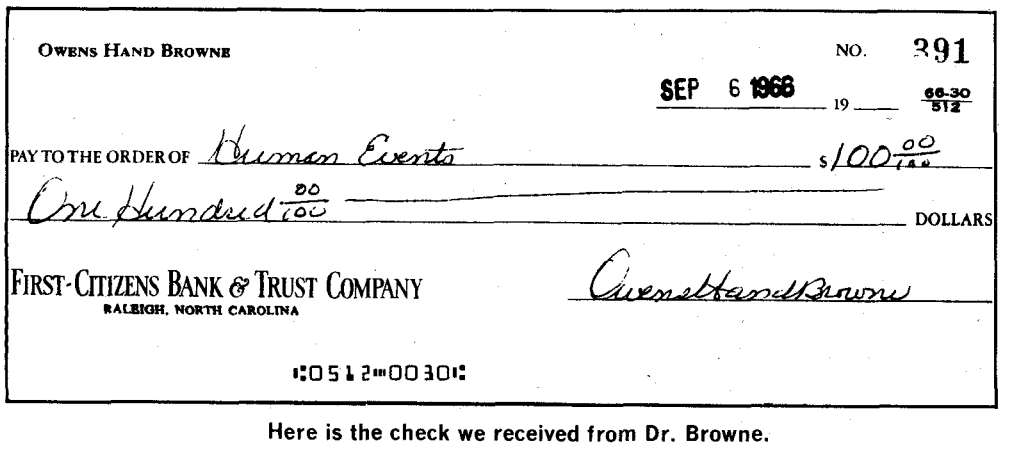
Since we have often pleaded with citizens and with local communities not to be seduced by "free" handouts, we wrestled with our conscience over whether we should accept the professor's gift. The engaging idea of fighting the government with money from the government won out, however, and a glance through the rest of this issue should be proof enough that we have not been "bought off." We thank Dr. Browne for thinking of us.

□ □ □

LABELING MANIA—"Did you ever see a bottle of vitamins that had a label larger than the bottle itself? Well, you may, if the Food and Drug Administration has its way and all vitamin products have to carry this message on the label: 'Vitamins and minerals are supplied in abundant amount by the foods we eat. The Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council recommends that dietary needs be satisfied by foods. Except for persons with special medical needs, there is no scientific basis for recommending routine use of dietary supplements.' Hopefully, there will be enough room left on this outsized label for the manufacturer to say exactly what vitamins are inside and what they're supposed to do, if that's important any more. It's all part of our government's mania for warning us about the dangers in everyday life." —Columnist Don Maclean in the Washington *Daily News*

□ □ □

LINDSAY AIDE—An appointee of Mayor John Lindsay of New York City refused recently to denounce rioting in the name of civil rights. William Booth, New York's Human Rights commissioner, said: "I don't preach violence. But if the people aren't getting what they need they should go out and take it."



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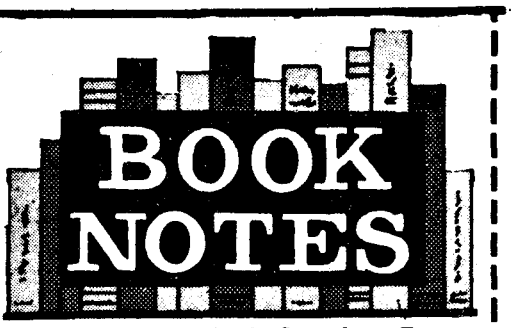
Here is the check we received from Dr. Browne.



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That we take note of a book here does not necessarily mean we fully endorse it, nor even that it is written from a conservative viewpoint. It means merely that we regard it as one which may have an impact on political thinking, and accordingly may be of interest to our readers.

THE EDITORS

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NEITHER LIBERTY NOR SAFETY by Gen. Nathan F. Twining (Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 320 pages, $5.95).

Gen. Twining, who served as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1957 until his retirement in 1960, is an old-fashioned American; he does not believe theory to be a substitute for science, nor computers a substitute for military hardware when the defense and security of our country is at stake. Hence, he will, of course, be regarded as an "extremist" by the majority of the liberal intellectuals.

This book is unquestionably the most severe indictment of our post World War II foreign policies yet written by so qualified a military observer. But it is no mere polemic; it is a carefully constructed, eminently readable and extremely informative account of the tragedies of the post-war epic and the suicide course on which we find ourselves today.

Twining reinforces the position of most military experts in backing the position of the congressional "hawks" in their dispute with the Pentagon over the TFX airplane. He contends that the Air Force would have been better off if the $6 to $9 billion committed to TFX had gone towards development of modern bombers to replace the B-52s and B-58s.

No punches are pulled in his assessment of the transformation of the Pentagon into a centralized power-base for Mr. McNamara and his flock of theoreticians. He unleashes a blistering attack on such pet liberal illusions as peaceful coexistence and disarmament and the dream of dealing with communism solely by "containment."

On the bankruptcy of our present Viet Nam policy, Gen. Twining writes, " . . . we might question the basic morality of the decision to withhold our best [read: nuclear] weapons while sending out young men to die in hand-to-hand combat on terms dictated by an enemy.

"If Americans could remember that they are fighting for life, liberty and the freedom of men everywhere, and would not give up the fight until the long-term objectives of humanity are indeed secured, then this nation might sometime win a war without losing the peace."

In that sentence is an injunction for all Americans to remember and an accurate suggestion of the spirit of this excellent book.

TIME STOPPED AT 6:30 by Thaddeus Wittlin (Bobbs-Merrill, 317 pages, $5).

This is the story of the events leading up to the notorious Katyn Forest Massacre in which the flower of the Polish army was exterminated in a crime so ruthless and barbaric as to be almost unbelievable by civilized men. Ever since, of course, the Russians have attempted to blame the Nazis, but Mr. Wittlin, himself a former prisoner of the Russians, proves beyond any doubt that the Russians were responsible.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON AND THE WORLD by Philip Geyelin (Praeger, 309 pages, $5.95).

Mr. Geyelin's hotly discussed book is a more lucid and infinitely less reverent contribution to Lyndonology than any of its predecessors.

There emerges from the Geyelin portrait a "courtly and crude . . . authentic political genius . . . a cornball," who is "arrogant, inconsiderate, petty in the use of power, reckless in his concern for others. . . ." All of which may be temperamental equipment suitable to a Senate majority leader trying to cajole from members the required number of votes for somebody's favorite federal dam. But they are decidedly not the assets required to deal with the very considerable foreign policy dilemmas which Lyndon Johnson now faces. In short, the tactics of consensus which marked him a successful leader of the Senate majority will not serve him in dealing with the world. De Gaulle, Mao and Castro simply cannot be coaxed into sitting around at a barbecue on the bank of the Pedernales and be persuaded to "reason together."

Mr. Geyelin reveals a President who is not only monumentally ill-equipped by training and instinct to cope with problems of the international scene, but a man hobbled by political insecurity. Although the opportunities to exercise great and creative leadership have been placed before him, he has ignored them in favor of "consensus."

It was another liberal, Adlai Stevenson, however, who pointed out, "you cannot always have a consensus on foreign affairs . . . you sometimes have to do the bold, unpopular thing in order to lead." And because Lyndon Johnson is not about to do **anything** politically unpopular or take any initiative not sanctioned by consensus, American hegemony in world affairs is destined to wane even further in the years ahead.

Mr. Geyelin's book can only accelerate Mr. Johnson's downward plunge in Dr. Gallup's polls.

PEACE OR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE? by Richard V Allen (American Bar Association, 115 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 233 pages, $1. **Order directly from publisher.**

The American Bar Association has since 1962 maintained a standing committee on education against communism to help create understanding among both lawyers and the general public of the problems involved in the relationship of the Communist nations and free world. The committee in 1963 commissioned Richard V. Allen, chairman of the Study Program on Communism at Georgetown University, to examine current Communist strategy from a Communist, rather than a Western perspective. Mr. Allen thoroughly analyzed over 3,000 Communist books, speeches and original documents in compiling this book.

The conservative often encounters liberals whose assessments of Communist objectives derive exclusively from the Communists' words, never from their deeds—liberals of the sort who continued to talk about "peaceful coexistence" even as Russia introduced missiles into Cuba; liberals who talk of "mellowing" even as communism blatantly promotes anarchy, revolution and disorder in Asia and Latin America.

It is a proud part of the conservative tradition to be more realistic about these things and to judge the actions, not the words, of the enemy. This book serves a valuable purpose by showing how language becomes a semantic weapon by which the Communists seek always to beguile and confound.

The very great danger that their unending successes in this game of deception portend for the West is that our leaders will become so obsessed with a "peace" psychosis that they lose sight of that unbridgable gap between Communist language and Communist action. "It is clear," Mr. Allen concludes, "that when the Communists employ the language of 'peace,' they do so to mask their true strategic purpose: the isolation, encirclement, weakening and final destruction of the free world . . . the cold war has not concluded, but has entered a new and complex phase. . . .

"The great paradox of our time may well turn out to be our inability to recognize that the cold war has in reality become more intense despite the increasing appearances of peace."

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Straw in the Wind?

Union Members Firmly Reject $50,000 Gift to Brown Campaign

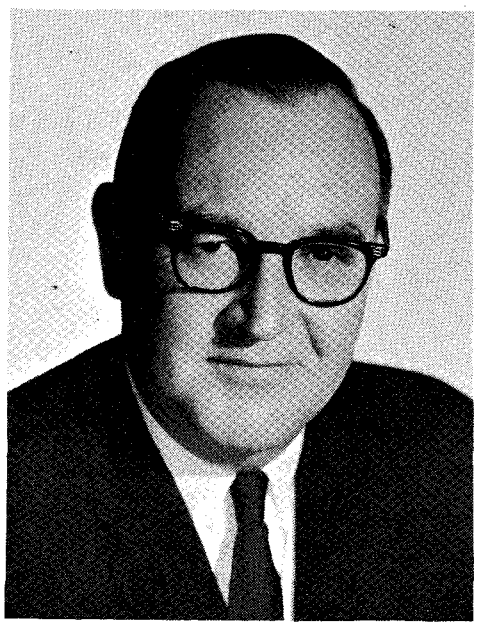
By MORRIE RYSKIND

Unaccustomed as I am to public cheering—Yippee!

You who value freedom might put a ring around the date of Sept. 11, 1966. Someday it may be honored by a patriotic bard, much as Longfellow immortalized the 18th of April, 1775.

Not that I would equate what happened here in Los Angeles on Sunday, September 11, with Paul Revere's ride. Nor with the Battle of the Bulge, even though once again a group of Americans said "Nuts!" when asked to surrender and fought their way to victory.

Still, it's been a long time between drinks and I may be pardoned if I had a couple last Sunday and now view the world through rosier-colored glasses.



Rank-and-file rejection of Brown campaign gift is called "victory for the working stiff."

But by now you'll want to know what this shouting is all about. Let me recap the tale for you:

Some weeks ago I noted here, among similar items, that the Executive Board of the L.A. Union of Operating Engineers had voted $50,000 from its treasury toward Pat Brown's gubernatorial campaign. Such tactics were frowned on in the Saigon elections but, of course, the ballot is new over there.

What made this story different was that it had a hero who not only resented his dues being used for a candidate not of his choice, but was determined to do something about it.

And so Rollie Peterson took the matter to the courts—and, almost immediately, lost a job he had just been hired for. Life is full of such freak coincidences, but I thought it worth mentioning.

The piece brought mail from other unionists—not only from California, let me add—commending Peterson's guts, but understandably reluctant to follow suit. "I might never work here again" was a refrain I read over and over.

But I did get a message of hope from Peterson's attorney—whom I have never met, nor do I know his client:

"Since filing his suit, Mr. Peterson's only job was terminated four hours after he started work. However, within a few days after your article, he was given a job which appears to be permanent . . . I do not know how it happened, but I would like to believe that the power of the press was instrumental in impelling the union to see to it that he was not discriminated against in his employment."

I'd like to believe that, too, but you can't prove the power of the press by me. I have not noted that tyrants trembled when I entered the ring against them. And the 82 knockouts attached to my name in the record books have all been scored against me.

So, though humanly grateful for the compliment, I did not take it too literally, knowing that the most I could claim was an assist on the play. The real reason, I suspected, was that the phony shake of the dice had stirred up enough resentment in the rank and file, Democrats as well as Republicans, to cause the Executive Board to step more warily.

And so it proved. The board called a general membership meeting for September 11, and Joseph H. Seymour, business manager of the 22,000-member local, confidently predicted overwhelming ratification of the $50,000 raid on the treasury.

But the boys said "Nuts!" to the Seymour script and rewrote it completely. And by their ballots made it emphatically clear that they regarded any disposal of union funds as the province of the whole membership, not the board. Whereupon Seymour dropped the hot potato entirely—and the $50,000 remains in the treasury.

So you see why I'm cheering. Not that I regard it as a victory for Reagan, for clearly many who will vote for Brown were among the mutineers. It was rather a victory for Joe Doakes, the working stiff, who served notice that he was tired of being taken for granted and wanted the right of any American to think and vote for himself.

Maybe it wasn't Runnymede or Bunker Hill—but it was a glorious start. Let the Liberty Bell ring out!

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OVERPAID INCOME TAXES—The Internal Revenue Service reports that $239 million was returned to taxpayers who overpaid their income taxes in 1965. This overpaid tax total is more than one-third of all U.S. individual income taxes collected 30 years ago. —From the Employers' Association of Greater Chicago's newsletter, *Brevities*

Collegians Form Viet Victory Group

The formation of a National Student Committee for Victory in Viet Nam was announced September 6 in St. Louis. Named chairman of the new group was Michael W. Thompson, a business and public administration junior at the University of Missouri at Columbia.

Student representatives from 15 colleges and universities around the country attended the organizational meeting. The new committee, hoping to coordinate the activities of various YAF, Young Republican and Young Democratic groups, plans to publish and distribute over 100,000 pamphlets on 750 campuses stating why the United States must win in Viet Nam and what actions could be taken to achieve this victory. A survey of student opinion on the war and a Victory in Viet Nam parade here in Washington in the spring are also planned.

THOMPSON

Thompson said the group was formed because "for all too long the American students has been given a black eye by a very small percentage of the academic community who advocate withdrawal unilaterally from South Viet Nam. This so-called New Left has monopolized the news media, although the overwhelming majority of American students support the concept of victory in Viet Nam."

The committee's mailing address is P.O. Box 9612, St. Louis, Mo. 63122.

LBJ Pledges to Keep Humphrey Through '72

By VICTOR RIESEL

At a recent unreported, off-the-record White House dinner which ran past midnight, Lyndon Johnson fervently told the nation's most powerful labor leaders that as long as he was in the White House, Hubert Humphrey would be his vice president.

Many who heard LBJ that long evening came out into the dark capital night convinced that the President also wished Mr. Humphrey to succeed him in 1972, and would make a fight for him.

Three times Mr. Johnson said: The vice president is my man. He will be my man, and as long as I am in the White House he will be the man I will want to work with. Three times LBJ's statements were lustily cheered.

When Mr. Johnson first introduced Mr. Humphrey, there was a burst of clapping and table thumping as LBJ said: Now here is the fellow you have been reading about my dropping. Nothing could be further from the truth. Let it be quite clear there is one person only I want to work with as vice president.

There is significance in this applause. The ovations came from 70 national union presidents. They are "the powerhouse" of American labor. If union money and manpower are to be supplied a candidate anywhere, they are the men who spring the coffers.

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RUSSIA'S SPACE HOAX

by LLOYD MALLAN

outstanding authority on space flight, author of 15 books and innumerable magazine articles, and one of America's well-known science researchers

Just published, this amazing exposé *presents authentic evidence that* Russia's space walk was filmed in a movie studio! that no one could survive outer space wearing the "Russian space helmet"! that the Russians have been openly using stolen U.S. information to support their space claims! Official Washington is upset, the American press has virtually ignored it, but the facts remain that Russia's achievements are *phony*, an audacious hoax, a spectacular propaganda ploy.

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Exclusive Report

Campus Underground Shuttle System Revealed

Many Americans have wondered: How do the young college leftists travel around so easily? Here is the answer.

By ALICE WIDENER

Like many Americans, I have puzzled over how young campus radicals manage to travel to guerrilla areas in Latin America, to Cuba, North Viet Nam and other nations with which our government has no diplomatic relations, and to headquarters of tribal rebels in Africa. After all, most hardworking, law-abiding citizens have difficulty in scraping up money enough for an annual two weeks' vacation trip to the Great Lakes or Grand Canyon or Maine seashore. But at the Second Annual Conference of Socialist Scholars in 'New York City, September 9-11, I learned exactly how the young leftists move around with such ease in defiance of U.S. government policy.

The young radicals travel along the smooth rails of an underground campus shuttle system that transports them—armed with highest academic credentials from sponsoring Socialist professors—from California to Tanzania, from Michigan to guerrilla camps in Peru and Chile.

All this became clear in dialogue during the Saturday morning panel session on "Components of Contemporary Revolutionary Movements" by Socialist scholars. Each was wholly sympathetic with the Communist revolutionary movements discussed. Irving Markovitz of Queens College, N.Y., presented a paper on Africa; Prof. Franz Schurmann of the University of California at Berkeley read a paper on Asia; James Petras, a leader of the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley, read a paper on Latin America.

During the question period it became apparent that both Petras and a youth

Radical Prof. Eugene Genovese has been chosen head of the Socialist Scholars steering committee for next year.

at an aisle microphone had been in recent personal contact with leaders of Latin American Marxist and Communist revolutionary movements in Chile and other countries. After a Socialist Scholars' panel on "Liebermanism and Economic Reforms in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union," Victor Perlo was heard discussing with "students" who had recently been to Havana this summer his 1966 conference there with leaders of the Japanese Communist party.

Robert Fitch, a young radical present at the Socialist conference, told friends he had an appointment Monday morning "with someone in the Department of African Affairs at New York University to arrange for a trip to Mozambique to see Mondlane." Dr. Eduardo Mondlane is head of the Mozambique Liberation Front.

While a business meeting of the Socialist Scholars took place Sunday afternoon in the East Ballroom at the Hotel Commodore (at which the notorious Prof. Eugene D. Genovese of Rutgers University presided and was elected president of the group's steering committee for next year), there took place in the West Ballroom a meeting of leaders in the Radical Education Project at Ann Arbor, Mich.

On August 18 the REP staff said in a letter to leftists and their supporters, "The Socialist Scholars Conference looms as a significant event in the development of the left in America." The letter was accompanied by an outline of REP projects, among which was "International Intelligence Network."

The ensuing text boasts of "a network of people in the United States and abroad, closely tuned to international events, who will serve the movement as quick, incisive sources of intelligence. . . . Such a network, including scholars, journalists, leftist youth leaders, government officials, guerrilla leaders, etc., can provide us with first-hand reports and analysis of the action of insurgent movements, the workings of the foreign policy apparatus, kinds of impending developments."

The REP documents boasts, "Already we have contacts in Japan, most European countries, Canada and with Guatemalan guerrillas, Vietnamese rebels and neutrals, African nationalists, and others. These contacts are being extended, and to them we must add American scholars with specialized knowledge and contacts. . . . By maintaining regular correspondence with radical groups and scholarship abroad, we can increase the degree of coordination between their work and that of the American movement."

The Second Annual Socialist Scholars Conference in New York City this month showed conclusively that the American campus-based radical international intelligence network exists and is a menacing threat to the security of the United States. There was not the slightest hesitancy on the part of panel members and young people in the audience in referring to their personal contacts with leaders of insurgent movements abroad.

I understand now why the leftists have battled so hard in our courts for what they describe as "the right to travel" in defiance of State Department regulations and of its Passport Division security procedures. If some of our highest-ranking members in the U.S. judiciary had been present at the Second Annual Conference of Socialist Scholars and heard discussion of their new "five-year plan" to cooperate with "national revolutionary liberation wars" in three continents to put "unbearable strain" on the U.S. government "to bring it down," I daresay some members of our judiciary would lose their naivete.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

Unavoidable Truth:

Massive Debt Means Inflation

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Politicians seldom take the blame for troubles they themselves help to create. We see this again in their mumbo-jumbo about today's high interest rates.

When inflation becomes felt in living costs it becomes politically unpopular. So do the accompanying interest rates. But when the Washington Robin Hoods of the Red Ink talk about curbing inflation by knocking down interest rates, whom do they think they're kidding?

Their mumbo-jumbo puts the cart in front of the horse.

Interest is merely the rent on money. When the rent on money is high it is the same as if the rent on houses were high. The high rate is not the cause of the inflation. It is the result of the inflation. You can reduce the cost of borrowing only by reducing the inflation.

The main cause of today's inflation is overspending and an overexpansion of credit. If we do not overextend in money and credit, the rent of money (interest rates) will automatically adjust to lower rates. This is the way it will always be, for the law of supply and demand cannot be repealed.

The chief inflationary pressure under our inflation is our government's own mishandling of our money at home and abroad.

Private credit is a privilege, not a right. Government credit is a right, not a privilege. Thus private debt must meet certain repayment standards that limit it. Government debt need only be voted and voted and voted.

The effect is simply to borrow, tax and dollar-depreciate the economy. We should not be diverted by technical factors, theories about "myths," or other politically convenient alibis for financial irresponsibility.

Deficit financing—borrowing to spend more than the government's income—means debt, inflation and unsound money. As a government (any government) continues to spend beyond its income and borrows more and more to pay its bills, the dangers multiply. For its borrowings from banks create more and more credit, increase the money supply and help create the inflation.

This cannot be stopped until the deficit financing (spending beyond income) is stopped. And if it is not stopped the U.S. dollar goes down the drain. Our dollars are made into dollarettes.

Is this happening? The 1939 dollar now has a purchasing power of less than 45 cents. At the present 1966 rate of decline it will be worth 25 cents in exactly eight years. No wonder the taxpaying peasants have to run faster than Alice just to keep even.

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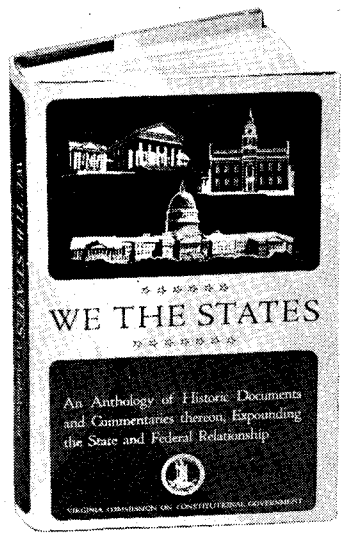
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What Is 'Justice in the World'?

Liberal-Conservative Dialogue in the Churches Often Goes Astray

By DR. HOWARD E. KERSHNER in *Christian Economics*

In their criticism of one another, church liberals and conservatives seldom come to grips with the real issue. For instance, a leading liberal church magazine accuses the conservatives of desiring "that the church should abandon its crusade for justice in the world and return to spiritual things."

We know many conservative ministers and laymen in a great variety of denominations, and no one of them is unconcerned "for justice in the world." All of them seek it and the relief of poverty, misery and suffering as well.

The liberal believes that progress can be made toward these desirable goals by further increasing the power and function of government, while the conservative believes that such action leads increasingly to state control and the eventual loss of initiative, independence and freedom.

The question is, how can "justice in the world" be achieved? Is it not essential that individuals accept as the guiding principle of their lives the spiritual ideals which both groups believe are most fully set forth by the Christian religion? Can it be done by force? Is not the basis of justice honesty, truthfulness, fairness, generosity, kindness and good will? Until these spiritual qualities are implanted in the hearts of individuals, is there any desire for justice or any way of determining what is just?

Individuals who are not governed by these principles are selfish and seek maximum satisfaction of their own passions and desires. This leads to the exploitation of weaker people. Only those whose carnal natures have been brought under subjection to the ethical ideals which we attribute to God are willing to be fair, generous, just and kind to their fellows. It follows, does it not, that there is no hope of achieving the desirable goal of justice until a majority of the citizens in a given area have adopted such ideals as rules for their conduct.

Golden Rule

The liberal would establish justice by state action. The conservative believes that human hearts must be transformed until they voluntarily accept the Golden Rule as the principle by which they live.

If liberals and conservatives would direct their thinking and their discussion to this main issue, some progress might be made. But as long as they accuse one another of being selfish and unconcerned and shout cliches and derogatory slogans back and forth, they will accomplish little.

The liberal magazine in question, referring to a devoted Christian lay leader, accuses him of living in a segmented world "in which the economic, civic, political and ecclesiastical parts are rigidly isolated from each other, and in which the church should address itself only to things ecclesiastical—such as man's internal well-being and his post-historical destiny." The magazine refers to this type of world as "monastic, ethereal Christianity [existing] solely in his and kindred minds and [having] no basis in reality."

The writer of the article does not seem to comprehend that the conservative Christian believes in exercising maximum influence in the material world to bring about improvement in social, economic and political conditions.

He believes this action should be taken through secular organizations and that the church should not commit itself for or against such controversial and highly complex matters as urban renewal, crop control, federal aid to education, the federalization of housing, banking, transportation and all the other economic, social and political problems.

Wise men differ as to how to solve these problems. If the Church speaks *ex cathedra* concerning them, it ties its fate to the correctness of the position it takes. Since its membership is divided regarding these matters, unity disappears and the ability to continue as a united Christian body cannot be maintained.

If the Church attaches itself to a particular solution of any economic or social problem, it cannot escape a great loss of influence if its position proves wrong. On the other hand, if it centers its efforts upon the regeneration of the hearts of men and women, these reborn human beings will remake society, working through their own secular institutions.

Church Divided

To adopt the latter procedure does not mean less interest or less devotion to the righting of wrongs and ministering to the needs of men. Liberals should realize that conservatives are not less deeply consecrated to the achievement of these ideals.

Speaking deprecatingly of the conservative Christian, the liberal magazine writer declares that he wishes "to relate his conscience to the problems of the secular society of which he is a part," but if "two or three Christians are gathered together to protest collectively the war in Viet Nam, racial discrimination in Alabama, exploitation of grape pickers in California, then Christ cannot be in the midst of them." We have never heard of a conservative Christian who takes that view.

If either the conservatives or the liberals succeed in committing the Church to their point of view, they alienate the other group, and the Church is divided. But if they will both concede that the mission of the Church is to get individuals to pray meaningfully, "Create in me a clean heart, O God," and then send me forth to work with like-minded Christians through secular institutions for the solving of human problems, the Church continues to prosper on the spiritual plane while its members continue to work diligently through other agencies to right wrongs and improve society.

The liberals seem never to grasp the thought that all men do not think alike, and that an effort to commit the Church to a given procedure with regard to economic and political problems will divide it. If it should so happen that a particular church, or even a denomination, could speak for all its members on a social or economic question, most conservatives would agree, we think, that it might properly do so.

This, however, has never happened, to our knowledge, and we doubt that it ever will. It is because of this lack of uniformity in the thinking of its members that it is improper and destructive for the Church to take an official position on these questions.

Jesus said that if He were lifted up He would draw all men unto Him. Reborn men become good trustees unto God for their means and their energies. But the state cannot bludgeon them into high ethical ideals or unselfish action toward their fellows.

In its origin, the word "economics" had the connotation of trusteeship. It still has. And because we believe every Christian should be a good trustee of God, we use the term "Christian economics." It simply means that in all their business activities, men and women should be guided by Christian principles. The free market is good, but those who operate in it should refrain from the making of such goods or the rendering of such services as are inimical to the welfare of their fellows. In other words, they should be motivated by Christian ideals. When they are, sorrow will be assuaged, suffering will be relieved, and justice will be done.

Why did Jesus command us, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature"? Aside from the main purpose of reconciling men to God, He knew that unregenerated men and women would never be able to work out a satisfactory social order.

He knew that the first step was to regenerate the hearts of human beings, and that when that was done, they themselves, eagerly and devotedly, would proceed to the reformation of society.

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Does anyone really believe that Jesus ever would have been heard of after the first generation or two, had He spent His life trying to equalize wealth, subsidize housing, pay high salaries to those who organize anti-poverty programs, Peace Corps and civil disobedience marches?

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

Marcos Knows War

By REP. FRANK T. BOW (R.-Ohio)

Frequently I receive a letter from home from someone who says he is opposed to the war in Viet Nam; that we should fight only when our own country is attacked or invaded. While I understand that attitude toward Viet Nam, I often wonder if my correspondent really means what he says about waiting until an enemy is strong enough to attack the continental United States. Does he know what it is like to have a war in his own homeland?

But President Marcos of the Philippines recalled it all very vividly, when he said that he understood the anxious American mothers who ask "Why must our sons die in some unknown land?" And he added: "We condole with you because we too have lost our sons in battle. We too have known the horrors of war. God grant that America will never know what we have known at first hand—Manila was the most ravaged city in the Far East after World War II. . . . God grant that America will never see what we saw—an occupation army in full control of city and countryside." I saw that devastation and the terrible battle to dislodge the Japanese. I agree with Marcos.

Tax Burden

By REP. GLENN CUNNINGHAM (R.-Neb.)

With talk of a tax increase in the air (after November 8, of course), it is important to take another look at the tax burden the American people are already bearing. There are many ways to evaluate the nature and dimensions of that burden, but the following figures bring the subject into sharp focus. In the last five and one-half years, the federal government has taxed the American people a total of approximately $500 billion. By way of comparison, the taxes paid by the American people from the time of the Constitution's drafting until the end of World War II totaled only $248 billion. And still Uncle Sam continues to spend more than he collects.

No Credit Repeal

By SEN. JOHN TOWER (R.-Tex.)

I believe that among its rather sudden economy plans the Administration makes a serious mistake by calling for curtailment of the 7 per cent investment tax credit. As late as one week before the Administration proposed this tax hike, its own treasury secretary opposed suspension of the credit. He pointed out quite correctly that the effect of such action could not be felt in the economy for at least 18 months. Well, we have inflation today. And we need relief today, not in 18 months. Even more dangerous, we have no way of knowing what economic situation really will exist in 18 months. By then we could be in a recessionary trend—if so, cutting the tax credit could kick the nation into a full-scale, long-range recession.

Is This the Year of the Tiger?

By SEN. STROM THURMOND (R.-S. C.)

On Tuesday, September 20, the 21st Session of the United Nations General Assembly convened and once again faced the prospect of having the Red Chinese tiger put in the U.N. tank. To prevent these international bandits from being seated, a unity of purpose and resolution far in excess of our previous best efforts will be required, for the number of free world countries still committed to the lofty ideals upon which the United Nations was founded seems to have dwindled.

Confronted with a situation demanding firm action and a clear-cut policy, the chief spokesmen for the United States, which must provide the leadership for the forces of the free world in the United Nations, seem hesitant and inconsistent. Our position is stated ambiguously at times, and contradictorily at other times, so that even our most firm allies must have grave doubts about our intentions.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk set the tone for what should be the firm position of the United States when he told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee last March that "talks have, so far, given no evidence of a shift or easing in Peking's hostility toward the United States and its bellicose doctrines of world revolution. . . . Today we and Peking are as far apart on matters of fundamental policy as we were 17 years ago."

More recently, however, other U.S. officials have made statements which have cast the shadow of doubt that the firmness and conviction expressed by Secretary Rusk is the official view of the United States toward the Red Chinese.

The United States has experienced increasingly narrow margins of victory in the battle against seating the Red Chinese, culminating in last year's tie vote. Since early this year, "trial balloons" have been sent up on a so-called "two-China" policy which would call for the admission to the U.N. of the Communist government at Peking, and the retention in the U.N. of the Nationalist Chinese government in Formosa.

This trial balloon is designed to test the sentiment of the people of the United States toward such a policy; and, as is always the case with trial balloons, if it is not shot down, such a policy could become the official position of the United States.

What is needed is for the American people to make their opposition to the seating of the Red Chinese in the United Nations known to President Johnson, and for the Administration to formulate and carry out a firm policy based on Secretary Rusk's assessment of Red China and fortified by the support of the American people.

In the absence of such a public outcry, the United States' position in the United Nations could cave in to "world opinion" and result in either outright admission of the Red Chinese along with expulsion of Nationalist China, or some equally unacceptable compromise, such as the "two-China" policy.

Senate Rejects Prayer Amendment

Below is the 49-to-37 rollcall vote in the Senate September 21 on Sen. Everett Dirksen's proposed constitutional amendment on school prayer. Although it mustered a majority, the measure failed by nine votes because, as a constitutional amendment, it needed the approval of two-thirds (58) of those members present and voting. The Dirksen amendment would have provided that nothing in the Constitution shall prohibit school authorities "from providing for or permitting the voluntary participation by students or others in prayer."

FOR THE AMENDMENT: 49

DEMOCRATS (22): Byrd (Va.), Byrd (W. Va.), Church, Eastland, Ellender, Hill, Holland, Jordan (N.C.), Lausche, Long (La.), McClellan, Montoya, Pastore, Randolph, Robertson, Russell (S.C.), Russell (Ga.), Smathers, Sparkman, Stennis, Symington and Talmadge.

REPUBLICANS (27): Aiken, Bennett, Boggs, Carlson, Cooper, Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Dominick, Fannin, Fong, Griffin, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Miller, Mundt, Murphy, Pearson, Prouty, Saltonstall, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Thurmond, Tower, Williams (Del.) and Young (N.D.).

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: 37

DEMOCRATS (34): Bartlett, Bayh, Bible, Burdick, Cannon, Clark, Douglas, Ervin, Fulbright, Gruening, Harris, Hart, Inouye, Jackson, Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N.Y.), Long (Mo.), Mansfield, McCarthy, McGee, McGovern, Mondale, Monroney, Morse, Muskie, Nelson, Neuberger, Pell, Proxmire, Ribicoff, Tydings, Williams (N.J.), Yarborough and Young (Ohio).

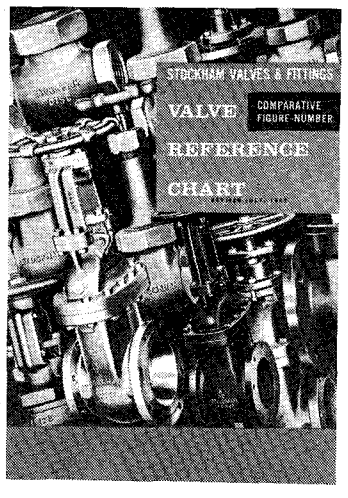
REPUBLICANS (3): Case, Javits and Kuchel.

PAIRED FOR THE AMENDMENT: McIntyre, Moss (Democrats)

PAIRED AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: Brewster (D). Two votes in favor are required to offset one against.

NOT VOTING BUT ANNOUNCED IN FAVOR: Allott, Jordan and Morton (Republicans), Dodd (D).

NOT VOTING BUT ANNOUNCED AGAINST: Bass, Gore and Metcalf (Democrats).



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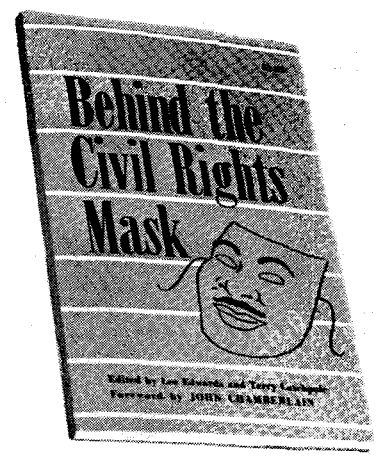

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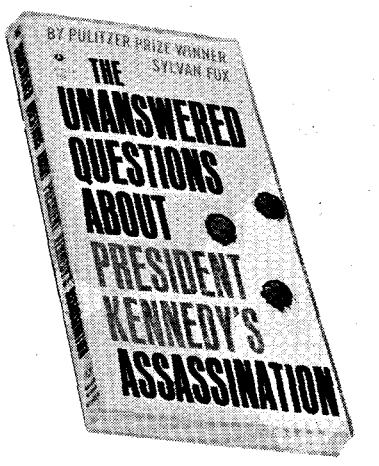

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